

## No. 1

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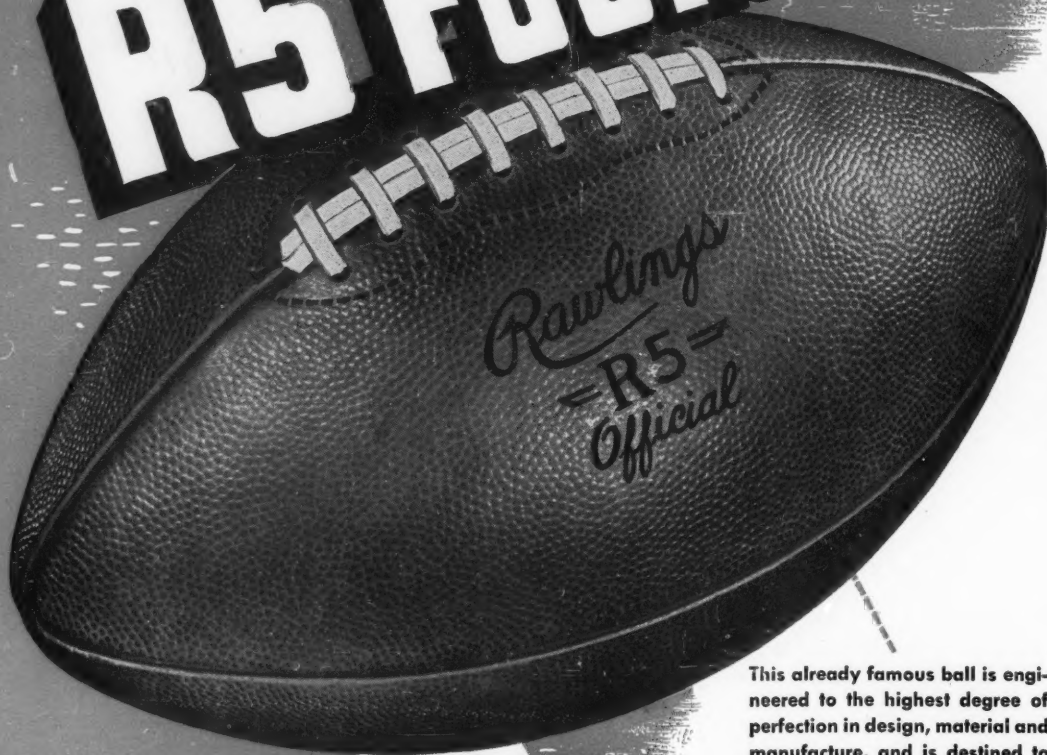
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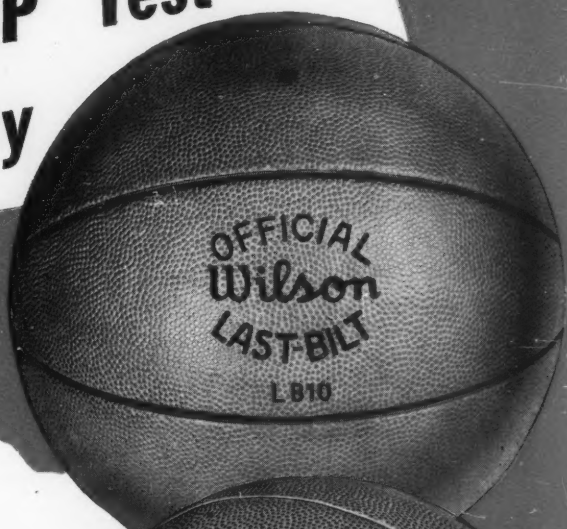
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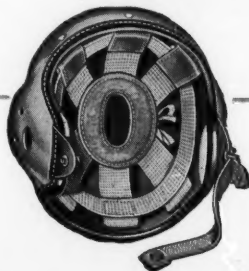
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# Southern COACH & ATHLETE

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**Volume X**

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**Number 1**

## IN THIS ISSUE

FRONT COVER PHOTO: Action shot at South Carolina — Newberry College game. (See page 61)

Southern Schools — University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina . . .	10
by Hennig Cohen	
Offensive Line Play . . . . .	12
by Hank Bartos	
Use of T-Formation at University of South Carolina . . . . .	13
by Al Grygo	
Women's Athletics at University of South Carolina . . . . .	14
by Verdanna Craig	
Handling Crowds for Sports Events . . . . .	16
by Rex Enright	
Intramurals at University of South Carolina . . . . .	17
by Joe Grugan	
Editorials . . . . .	18
Scout Report . . . . .	19
by Dwight Keith	
Offensive Quarterbacking . . . . .	20
by Blair Cherry	
Kicking the Extra Point . . . . .	22
by J. B. Whitworth	
Miss Arkansas, 1947 . . . . .	24
Organization of Practice Sessions . . . . .	26
by A. C. Moore	
Football Rule Changes for 1947 . . . . .	28
by W. A. Alexander	
Is a Joint Football Code Possible or Desirable? . . . . .	30
by H. V. Porter	
Prospects for U. S. Olympic Team . . . . .	32
by George C. Griffin	
American Legion Junior Baseball . . . . .	34
Southern Peach Swimming Meet . . . . .	36
by Eleanor H. Orr	
Texas Round-Up . . . . .	58
by Stan Lambert	
Traveling 'Round the Southern Conference . . . . .	60
by Jack Horner	

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## SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

## Columbia, South Carolina

By HENNIG COHEN

**T**HE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, an institution with a long and honorable past and the promise of a brilliant future, is suffering from growing pains at the ripe old age of 142. Chartered by the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1801, it opened its doors in 1805 with a faculty of two and a student body of 29. Today the faculty has grown to 371 and the enrollment for the fall term is expected to reach 5,300.

Located in Columbia, the capital of the state, one of the early functions of the university was to unite the culture of the easy-going coastal "Low Country" with the rugged frontier spirit of the Piedmont "Up Country." How well this blend-

ing of cultures and ideas succeeded was demonstrated when, in the War Between the States, every alumnus who was physically able volunteered for service, and the student cadet corps went as a group to the defense of Charleston where the opening guns of the conflict were being fired.

In 1862 the college closed its doors. Its teachers and students had exchanged their caps and gowns for uniforms of gray. The buildings were used as a Confederate hospital.

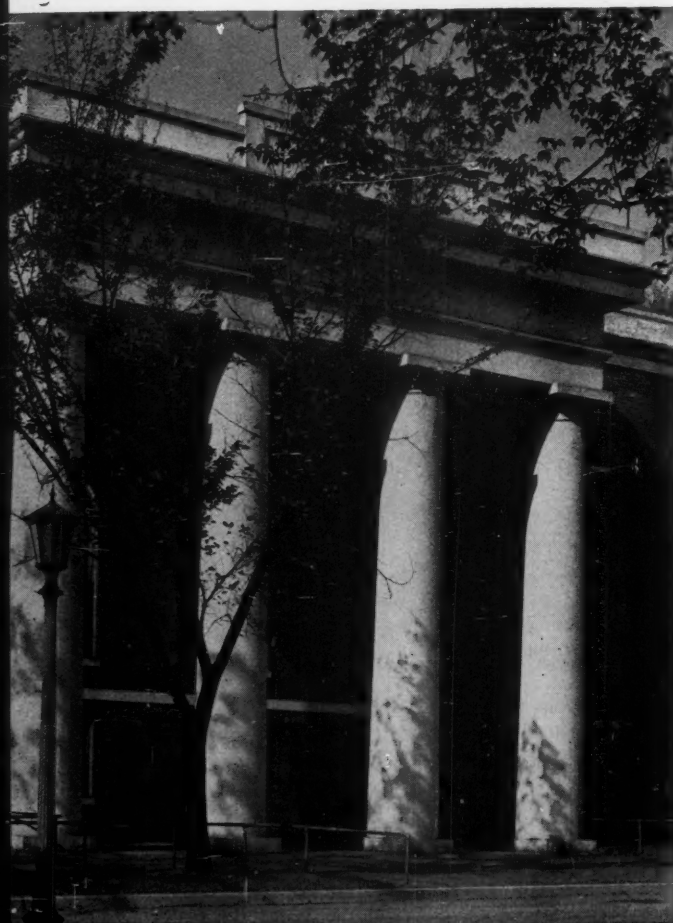
The institution reopened briefly in 1866, but was forced to suspend operations again during the turbulent days of Radical rule. Even after the Reconstruction period, the college went through a series of reorganizations and trials which at times threatened its very existence. It was known successively as the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, South Carolina College, the University of South Carolina, and again South Carolina College.

The dawn of a new day came in 1906 when the legislature authorized the establishment of schools of art, science, teaching, graduate, and law. The institution became rightfully known as the University of South Carolina once more.

In spite of the pride which students and faculty feel for their historic and beautiful campus, and for their cherished traditions of scholarship and sportsmanship, the university has turned its eyes toward the future and not toward the past.

Today, under the leadership of Rear Admiral Norman M. Smith, a distinguished naval officer and an executive of great ability, the university is moving forward with renewed vigor. An influx of veterans who take their work and play seriously, and who are equally talented in the class rooms and on the athletic fields, has boosted enrollment to an all time high. New courses have been added to the curriculum, new class rooms and laboratories have been built, and apartment dormitories have been constructed for ex-servicemen and their families.

*The South Carolina Library on the main campus was the first separate library building to be erected by any institution of higher learning in the United States.*



During the war years, thousands of special students were trained for the Navy at Carolina. Today the university maintains a permanent unit of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps. Students enrolled under the NROTC program have the opportunity to obtain regular or reserve commissions in the Navy or Marine Corps. Summer cruises are part of the Naval training program.

Participation in extra-curricular activities is encouraged. Students operate their own radio station and publish a bi-weekly newspaper, a literary magazine, a law review, and a college annual. There is a well rounded selection of social and academic clubs, fraternities and sororities, and honor societies. Four literary groups foster forensic activities. A campus dramatic club, a band, and a glee club sponsor regular entertainment programs.

Carolina, as never before, is sports minded. Intercollegiate activities of all sorts receive strong support from students, alumni, and fans. The Booster Club, a student organization, promotes pregame parades and pep rallies. Not only such major ac-

tivities as football and basketball have a wide following, but student interest is also keen in track, tennis, and baseball. Physical facilities alone limit the wide participation in a broad program of intramural activities.

With Rex Enright as athletic director, the Carolina Gamecocks are building for tomorrow. On the gridiron last season five men, two of them freshmen, were selected on the Associated Press All-State team. They include Bryant "Meatball" Meeks, center from Macon, Georgia, who was also chosen on AP's All-American second team and All-Southern Conference team; Harold "Bo" Hagan, freshman quarterback from Savannah, Georgia; and Roger "Red" Wilson, freshman end from Macon. The Gamecocks will lose three of their All-State performers. Dom Fusci, tackle from New York, is under contract to play professional football, and Earl "Sheriff" Dunham of Macon, left halfback, was graduated *cum laude* last June. Meeks, also a June graduate, will play professional football this fall, although he had another year of eligibility at Carolina.



President NORMAN M. SMITH  
Rear Admiral, USN (Ret.)

The well-rounded football coaching staff consists of Rex Enright as head coach, Vernon "Catfish" Smith as end coach, Sterling DuPre as

(Continued on page 56)

*This view of the main campus shows the president's office (right) and the monument erected to Jonathan Maxcy, first president of the University. The monument was designed by Robert Mills, designer of the Washington Monument.*





# OFFENSIVE LINE PLAY

By HANK BARTOS

Line Coach, University of South Carolina

**L**INE play is divided into two phases, offense and defense. This article will deal only with offense. We do not underestimate the value of defense but we feel that in order to have an outstanding football team we must have a good offensive line. Also we have noticed from past experiences that the team with the best offensive line usually wins. Of course, this is not true in all cases, but when experts try to pick a winner between two great teams, they usually pick the team with the better offensive line. Developing an offensive line is more important since it takes a great deal of hard and repetitious work in every practice, whereas defense in most cases is a natural instinct. Either the individual has it or he doesn't.

In selecting our offensive linemen we look for aggressiveness, speed, agility and quickness. I do not mean to infer we do not like a big man; however, he is not a must. There was a time when linemen were selected almost entirely upon their ability to stop the opponent, but today, offensive ability is being regarded by most coaches as being more important than defensive strength.

Offensive play consists of stance, blocking, pulling out and trapping.

## STANCE

The shifting of defenses which we face today makes it necessary to switch or trade assignments and increases the importance of every lineman being able to pull out or back to either side. Therefore, it is very important that every man in the line master a stance which will enable him to move quickly in any direction. Such a stance requires the feet to be spread a little wider than the shoulders, toes pointing directly forward, one hand on the ground, the other resting on the thigh, the head fairly erect, and the eyes looking straight ahead. One foot, either right or left, may be back six or eight inches, depending upon the individual. Shoulders should be horizontal and square with the line of scrimmage, and the hips should be slightly lower than the shoulders. The legs should be coiled under,



HANK BARTOS

and the angle at the knee is very important, depending upon the play and the defensive man.

The most common fault of a lineman on offense is pointing. A lineman should never give any indication by his eyes, head, position, or movements as to his intentions. Pointing by a lineman is more serious than pointing by a back. Frequently, the back is going in a direction other than the play, but it is seldom that a lineman does not block or move with the play. It is not simple for linemen to overcome pointing. It requires training and concentration to overcome this fault and this is the difference between a good and just a mediocre lineman.

## BLOCKING

The most important requisite of a good lineman is blocking. The block we use running, from the "T" most of the time is the shoulder block. We have found in using it that you must block your opponent, especially on the strong side, with a good hard shoulder block by driving the shoulder straight into the opponent just as you would in a single wing offense, or any other offense, and that you must not try to screen the opponent or use a high standing block. Using a screen block

or high standing block tends to cause linemen to lose their aggressiveness and skill and makes them become careless. In executing the shoulder block, we try to teach the lineman to hit his opponent quickly with his shoulder, stop his forward progress, and with the same motion turn the defensive man laterally down the line of scrimmage. Most individual assignments in the line can be performed by means of a shoulder block and all linemen should have this weapon perfected to the finest detail. In using the shoulder block we stress to all linemen the importance of keeping contact in executing the shoulder block, and the ability to maintain contact depends largely upon the correct use of his feet and legs. The steps must not be too long, legs spread, and the blocker should never cease driving. Along with the shoulder block it is a good idea to master the reverse body block for particular instances. It is a good block to use as a supplement with the shoulder block when original contact cannot be maintained.

## PROTECTING PASSER

In this phase a passive type of block should be used. It is important for the blocker to get set quickly and take his opponent, whether he comes straight at him or to the left or the right. If the opponent is in front of him and advancing directly toward him, the chest block is used which enables the blocker to move in all directions in gaining or keeping contact. If the opponent is stationed to one side, it is best to get set as quickly as possible and wait and let the defensive man show; then take him with a high shoulder block, putting the head in front of the opponent and letting the opponent furnish the power and the blocker be the guide. It is also important for all blockers, especially on their side, to cover if a flat pass is thrown in case of an interception.

## PROTECTION OF THE KICKER

Many football games have been lost by not protecting the kicker properly. In this type of play the defense should be stopped momen-

(Continued on page 38)



## USE OF T-FORMATION AT UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

By AL GRYGO  
Asst. Backfield Coach

THE University of South Carolina football team was one of many which changed to the "T" formation in the 1946 season. After a fairly successful season, we were often asked whether it was necessary to have special material to successfully operate the "T". We answered this by asking whether it was necessary to have special personnel for any offense. We maintain it is just as difficult to find a good triple threat tailback for the single wing or Notre Dame as it is to find a quarterback for the "T", that it is more difficult to find a fast wingback for the single than it is to find a quick-starting halfback for the "T", and that it is just as difficult to find a good spinning fullback for the single wing as it is to find a big, quick-starting fullback for the "T".

You have often heard a "T" backfield described as follows: a quarterback who is a good passer, smooth ball handler and above average in intelligence; halfbacks who are quick starters and excellent pass receivers; and a big, fast, rugged fullback who can knock a line wide open and still be quick enough to run the ends like a halfback. All these backs must be very good at faking. The thought immediately comes to your mind that the "T" does require special personnel but we found that with the above mentioned material we could make any offense go, whether it was the "T", single wing, or Notre Dame. In other words, it is our contention that it is no more necessary to have special personnel for the "T" than it is to have special material for any other offense in football.

It is necessary, however, to have a good passer at the quarterback spot. At the University of South Carolina we like out quarterbacks to be fairly tall so that they can see over the heads of charging linemen when attempting to pass. Our quarterbacks line up directly behind the center with their feet square to the line of scrimmage. The feet are placed about a shoulder's width apart with the weight on the inside balls of the feet. The



AL GRYGO

back is fairly erect and the head is up at all times and looking down the field. The right hand is well under the center's crotch with the fingers spread. The left wrist is brought up to meet the right wrist and the left palm is pointing towards the ground, forming a cup in which the ball is thrust. It is important to caution quarterbacks not to move their hands until the ball is in them. We teach them to have a smooth, flowing action in executing their various pivots.

We like our halfbacks to be quick starters, but if they are not, it is very simple to move them closer to the line of scrimmage. While some of the more experienced "T" teams permit their backs to vary their positions, for the younger players we recommend a permanent depth. Our halfbacks line up generally about four yards from the line of scrimmage and about two yards from the fullback, who is directly behind the center. The halfbacks' feet are at a comfortable (to him) width, the body fairly erect, the head up and looking straight ahead. The hands are on the knees, but there is very slight pressure. We caution our backs from putting too much weight on the knees because we believe this causes the back to

have two motions in moving. The first movement is up and the other forward.

We permit our backs to have one foot slightly ahead of the other. The weight is almost all on the toes yet with the heel on the ground. We believe that a faster start can be obtained from a position where you are almost falling forward and yet fairly comfortable. This prevents backs from taking a step backward before going forward. Of course, much practice is required and we spend a lot of time trying to perfect it. In taking the ball, our backs form a cup with the hands on the hip farthest away from the quarterback. This will help prevent the halfbacks from coming in towards the quarterback when getting the ball. We also teach our backs not to reach for the ball because it is the QB's responsibility to put the ball in the back's hands. This will help the backs to look when they are running.

It is important to emphasize the necessity of faking all the time. This, after all, is what makes the "T" go. Early in the season, we over-exaggerate faking and often have contests between various backfields. We try to instill in the backs both the desire to fake and pride in their ability to hide the ball.

The stance of the fullbacks is similar to the halfbacks' except that normally he is lined up four and one-half yards back from the line of scrimmage directly behind the center. It is the fullback's job to line up his halfbacks before every play. This, as we mentioned before, will be a help in keeping your backfield in the same position on all plays.

The "T" requires split second timing and it is vitally important to have your line and backfield exactly with the ball. Much time must be spent in getting this exact timing. Your quarterbacks should develop the same cadence in counting.

In conclusion, there are certain points which are important enough

(Continued on page 40)

## WOMEN'S ATHLETICS AT UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

By VERDANNA CRAIG

**A**THLETICS FOR women at the University of South Carolina is built around the physical education department.

A progressive and far reaching regulation of the board of trustees requires all coeds to take part in the physical education program. Only members of the senior class and students who have medical excuses from their family doctor, stating that no type of physical exercise is advisable, are exempt from participation. Last year, of the 883 coeds enrolled at the university, only five were excused. These excuses had the approval of the university physician. Student who had physical handicaps or disabilities of any

type were fitted into the regular program, if possible in a class suited for them. Restricted classes were organized for those unable to take part in the regular activities.

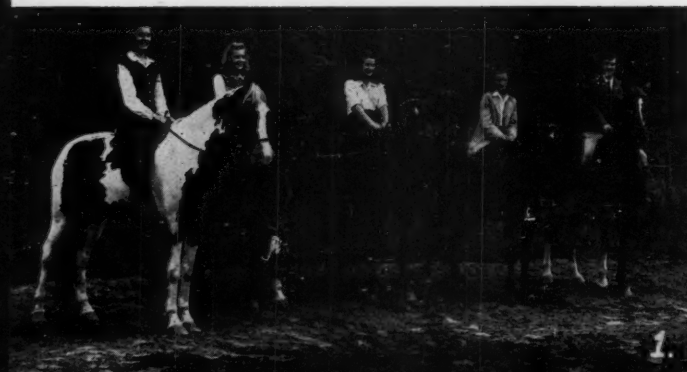
In spite of limited space and facilities, the physical education department attempts to maintain a program which will take care of the needs of every student. Recreational activities are emphasized rather than calisthenics and drills. Competitive intramural sports and professional training for prospective teachers are both considered important parts of the program.

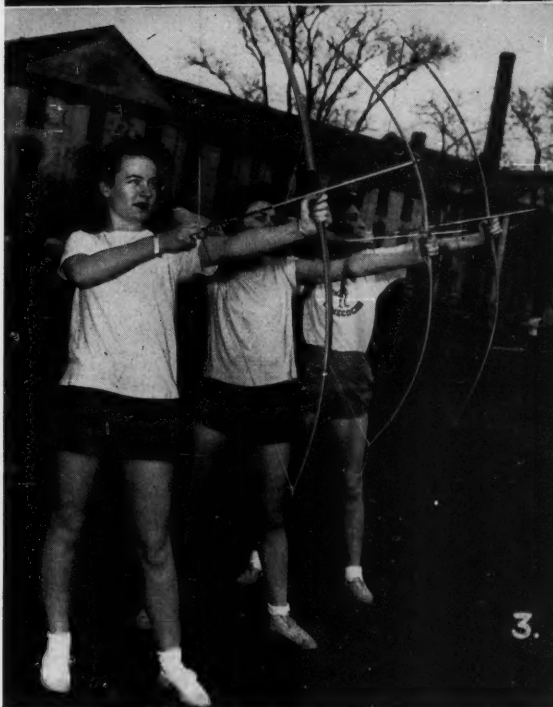
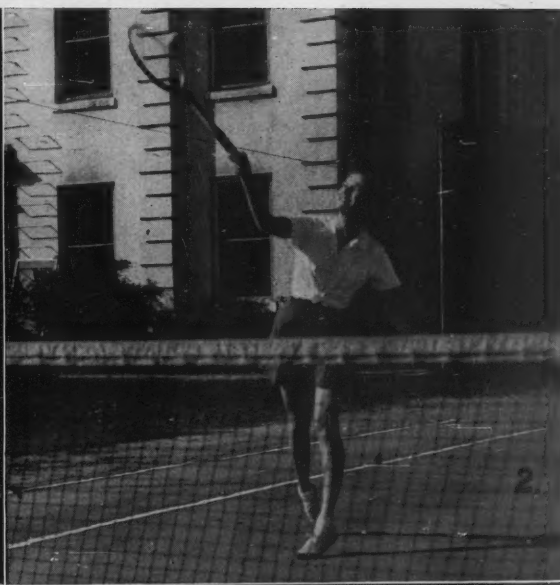
Before participating in physical education activities, freshmen are given a thorough physical examina-

tion with a follow-up if it is needed. Students are made aware of the danger of injuries, taught how to handle themselves, and given physical conditioning. Therefore, very few accidents occur, even in such sports as tumbling and basketball.

The goal of the department is some form of athletics or physical recreational activity for every student. Through the Women's Athletic Association, separate clubs are organized for particular sports. Students interested in volley ball, badminton, bowling, horseback riding, soft ball, and tennis are organized into special groups. Tournaments, intramural activities, and intersorority contests are encour-

*Random shots of women's sports activities: 1. Members of the riding class of the physical education department. 2. Members of the drill team of Kappa Delta sorority take part in parades and athletic functions at Carolina. 3. Students receive instruction in swimming, diving, and life-saving. 4. Tri Delta moves in to intercept a pass in the Powder Bowl game.*





1. Shuffleboard and similar recreational activities are encouraged at Carolina. 2. Tennis is one of the most popular and successful activities of the physical education department. 3. Archery instruction is part of the physical education department curriculum. 4. The tumbling class is made up mainly of majors in physical education.

aged by the association.

Women's athletics at Carolina has made sound, steady progress over a period of years. Students have an excellent attitude about their physical education classes, playing for their personal enjoyment rather than purely to win. However, lack of facilities prevent as broad an intramural program as is desirable.

The full list of activities includes

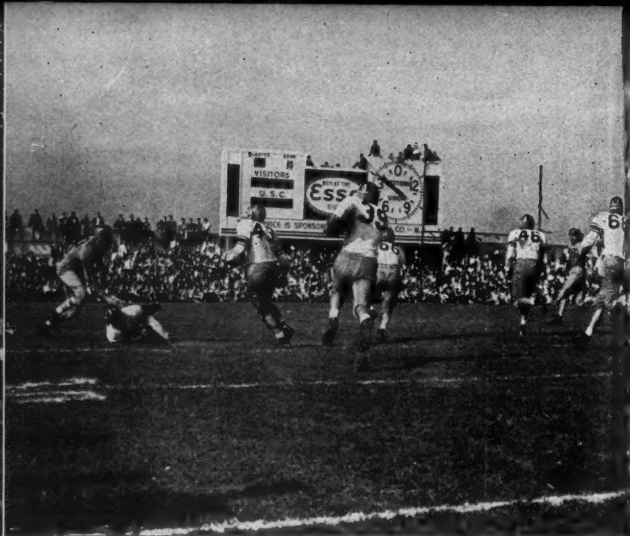
basketball, volley ball, badminton, bowling, horseback riding, classical ballet, folk dancing, modern dance, archery, softball, golf, tumbling, tennis, and swimming, diving, and lifesaving.

In the case of horseback riding, ballet, bowling, and golf, cooperation from agencies not officially connected with the institution is required. A local riding academy

provides instruction and horses for the riding course, and for classical ballet the instructional staff and facilities of a local school of dancing are used. Golf and bowling are taught at commercial golf links and bowling alleys with instructors from the physical education department.

Football is so popular at Carolina  
(Continued on page 52)





*Left: The largest crowd ever to attend a sports event in the history of the state packed the stadium for the Carolina-Clemson game. Swelled by gate crashers, the number of spectators interfered with the progress of the game. Right: Another shot of the same game. Notice the spectators seated on the grass and walls.*

## HANDLING CROWDS FOR SPORTS EVENTS

By REX ENRIGHT, Athletic Director and  
Head Football Coach, University of South Carolina

**H**ANDLING CROWDS AT sell-out athletic events is just one of the many headaches connected with the business end of sports, and in spite of every precaution, sometimes things get a little out of control. The increase in popular interest in sports throughout the South has brought with it a corresponding increase in the problems of arranging for an adequate staging of events, both from the standpoint of the players and the spectators.

Without question, the top sports spectacle at the University of South Carolina is the annual football game with Clemson College. The traditional rivalry between the two state supported schools dates back to 1896 when the Carolina Gamecocks trounced the Tigers in a downpour of rain. Through the years, this gridiron classic has become something more than a spectacular athletic event.

In the first place, the contest is staged on Big Thursday of the annual state fair week. Football fans, alumni from both colleges, farmers, and business men converge on Columbia several days prior to the game. The population of the city virtually doubles—and most of these people have the Carolina-



REX ENRIGHT

Clemson game uppermost in their minds. Yet tickets have been sold out weeks in advance and many of them do not have tickets.

Parties, dances, a parade and pep rally climaxed by all night bonfires are held on the campus. Local homes hold open house for a flood of guests. The day of the game is

an unofficial holiday. Women dress in their new autumn finery. The uniforms of soldiers from nearby military installations, Clemson cadets, and Carolina NROTC students add color to the crowds. Traffic jams the highway from the State House in the center of the city to the fairgrounds on the outskirts. And where there are large crowds, even in a holiday mood, the only way to avoid trouble is to be prepared for it.

Last year, in spite of every normal precaution two events took place in connection with the Carolina-Clemson game which were extremely unfortunate. The first was a case of ticket counterfeiting which luckily was discovered before any great harm was done. The second was a gate crashing episode which reached such proportions that even today officials can only give rough estimates of how many persons, legally or otherwise, made their way into the stadium.

In any event, there were so many that they interfered with the progress of the game and blocked the view for many of the spectators. Former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes made his way to the sidelines and witnessed part of the

(Continued on page 42)



# INTRAMURALS

## AT UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

By JOE GRUGAN, Director of Intramurals

THE ATHLETIC department of the University of South Carolina considers intramural sports a vital part of its overall program. Because of keen competition for varsity assignments, only a comparatively small percentage of the student body, men who are already outstanding athletes, participate in intercollegiate activities. In order that as many students as possible might have the opportunity to take part in some form of athletics, in addition to their regular physical education classes, considerable emphasis is placed on intramural sports.

Last year approximately 150 students took part in varsity sports while 1183 participated in the intramural program. Tackle football, basketball, swimming, track, volley ball, softball, and tennis were included on the list of intramural activities.

Tackle football was the most unusual feature of last year's intramural program. It had been played for the first time in 1939. Student demand was the chief factor which caused it to be resumed.

When a number of students expressed their desire to play tackle rather than touch football, a meeting of the intramural team managers was called. They voted overwhelmingly in favor of tackle, and with some misgivings, the athletic department decided to give the game another trial.

There were certain factors in favor of tackle. In the first place, the students wanted it. Equipment was easily obtainable because the varsity season had just ended and no post season games were planned.

Tackle football also gave good training experience to students interested in playing on the varsity squad and was a fine body-contact activity if the players were in good physical condition. As an additional advantage, students majoring in physical education were provided with an excellent opportunity to obtain experience officiating.

On the other hand, there were a



JOE GRUGAN

number of undesirable features which had to be considered before a decision to play tackle football was made. The intramural teams were neither well organized nor well coached. Players were not, as a whole, well-conditioned, and there was a constant threat that serious injuries might result. In addition to the physical danger involved from injuries, there was a psychological angle to be considered. Students who were inexperienced athletes and who were not outstanding physical specimens might become soured on all forms of athletics if they were injured or forced to play out of their class.

The time element was also against tackle football. The program had to be crowded in between the end of the varsity season and the Christmas holidays. This did not allow sufficient breathing space between games. Weather conditions and the length of the days this time of year further complicated an already crowded schedule.

To sum up the case against intramural tackle football, university athletic officials felt it was just too long a time for them to hold their

breath. Touch football will be substituted for tackle next season.

The deciding factor was the danger of injuries. Although no one was seriously hurt last season, the infirmary was kept busy treating charley horses, broken noses and sewing up cuts. Dr. Henry G. Waddell, official university physician, stated that in his opinion, intramural tackle should not be resumed because teams were not evenly matched and the physical condition of individual players varied greatly. He pointed out that there were proportionately more injuries in intramurals than from varsity football.

Under certain conditions, however, some institutions might be able to conduct a safe and successful program of intramural tackle football. Of prime importance would be that the participants be in good physical condition. This might be accomplished by requiring players to undergo a supervised practice period for approximately six weeks before the first scheduled game. Teams should practice two hours a day and workouts should include fifteen minutes of calisthenics and as much running thereafter as possible. The condition of the players should be checked by the school physician. Each team should be coached by two physical education majors or two members of the varsity squad.

It should be noted that such a preparatory program would tax the athletic facilities of most schools. Comparatively few institutions have space enough to permit fifteen or twenty teams to practice simultaneously.

Frankly, it is doubtful whether student body response would be as enthusiastic if such a conditioning program were carried out, but it would definitely be to the best advantage of the participants not only from a safety and accident prevention standpoint, but also from the standpoint of physical benefits derived.

On an overall basis, basketball was the most successful intramural

(Continued on page 54)

## Southern COACH & ATHLETE

A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

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Official Publication

Georgia Athletic Coaches Association  
Georgia Football Coaches Association  
Southern Football Officials Association  
Alabama High School Coaches Association  
Florida Athletic Coaches Association  
South Carolina High School League  
Louisiana High School Coaches Association  
Mid-South Association of Private Schools  
DWIGHT KEITH, Editor and Publisher

### *Service—Not Charity*



It becomes more evident as time goes on that a new concept guides the work of Community Chest Red Feather services. No longer do these community service organizations, supported mainly through the voluntary contributions of citizens in their own cities, look upon themselves

as dispensers of Charity.

Although good works have been viewed down through the centuries as man's highest attribute there has paralleled that feeling the idea that to accept Charity was degrading.

For the Red Feather services that give young people from all stations in life the opportunity to learn and play in wholesome surroundings and under adequate leadership cannot be called Charity. Neither can those nursing services which provide nurses for home calls be considered as purely good works, for they are available and used by all—those who can pay the full cost, those who can pay only part and those who cannot afford to pay for the service at all.

This new concept of Red Feather services removes the odium from the use of those services by everybody. National studies show that in any one year 4 out of 10 families benefit directly from Red Feather services.

This new philosophy also points out with clarity the responsibility of every citizen to support such Red Feather services financially.

Thus, if everybody is paying for Red Feather services—as they pay for police and fire protection, for instance—then nobody need be ashamed to use them. The householder whose home never

catches fire is nevertheless a beneficiary from the Fire Department's service which keeps the house next door from igniting his own. In the same way, everybody benefits either directly or indirectly from Red Feather services.

Since everybody does benefit, then everybody ought to give. It's as simple as that. You ought to pledge to your Community Chest if for no other reason than to assure yourself the chance to benefit from its Red Feather services.

### *Ready, Coach?*

By the time this issue works its way through the mails, coaches will be making last minute preparations for that opening kick-off. Throughout the summer they have been checking all equipment needs, players' eligibility, physical examinations, watering the grass on the field, repairing fences, getting the equipment room in order and a multitude of other details that have to be attended to before the opening whistle. In making all these preparations a coach is sometimes apt to neglect himself. He has attended his annual coaching clinic and has a general outline of the type offense he thinks will best go with his material. But there is another very important pre-season preparation which he should make. That is the matter of his attitude, his philosophy, his spirit. He should brace himself now against being thrown off balance by the pressure, tension and the impulses which the heated contests will bring. He should purpose in his heart now to be a good sport—to set a good example of sportsmanship and fair dealing before his players and spectators. There were numerous instances last season of rowdiness and unsportsmanlike conduct in various sections of the country. The attitude and behavior of the coach can go a long way toward controlling this situation. The crowd is partisan. They want to win and are very much on edge when the contest is close. When the official calls a penalty, they look to see what the coach thinks of it. If he tears his hair and slams his hat on the ground, that is the cue they are waiting for. But if he sits steady in the boat, the chances are that they will also.

The coach can do a lot toward educating the public along this line in his talks to the civic clubs, at school assemblies and on radio programs. He should never pass up the opportunity to give good sportsmanship a plug, but first he must be a good sport himself.

**It's about time for that opening kick-off. ARE YOU READY, COACH?**



# SCOUT REPORT

*On Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans*

By DWIGHT KEITH



Have just returned from the **biggest coaching school in the world**. It was the annual clinic sponsored by the Texas High School Coaches Association. This year it was held in El Paso, which, according to one coach in attendance, is "a long way from Texas." El Paso did provide two important things—the best climate we found in Texas and the genuine hospitality which so typifies the West.

The Texas High School Coaches Association was organized in 1930 with Johnny Pierce, Corsicana football coach, initiating the movement and serving as its first president. Thirty coaches then constituted the total membership which has now grown to around 900. Henry Frnka, now football coach at Tulane University, was the second president and advanced the idea of the All-Star Game which was inaugurated the following year with Pete Shotwell, President, and Stan Lambert, Secretary, doing most of the planning. They both were students in the University Summer School, but between lectures worked out details for the game which was played in Dallas.

Five former presidents of the Association were in attendance at the 1947 clinic: Pete Shotwell, Abilene; Carrol Wood, Mexia; Bobby Cannon, Edenbury; W.C.O. Harris, Plainview; and Howard Lynch, Amarillo.

**Pete Shotwell** has held every office in the Association from Board Member through the Presidency. Pete turned out state championship teams at Abilene and Longview and also left his mark at Breckenridge. During his lighter moments, Pete enjoys walking through his big citrus orchard. He is counselor at Camp Steward during the summer, where, among other things, he leads the hikes. Stan Lambert, who is also a Steward counselor, admits that the pace is too fast for him.

**Blair Cherry**, new head football coach at the University of Texas, is past president of the Texas Coaching Association.

There was a **certain coach from Austin** who had just completed a tour of the far West. He showed us around Juarez one night and with his deep tan and long hair was kept busy informing the customers that he was not an employee of the establishment. The next evening he showed up with a G. I. haircut and we were able to make our tour unmolested.

We enjoyed a few informal chats with **Roy Bedichek**, head of the Texas High School League. Mr. Bedichek is one of those rare characters who adds dignity and gives balance to an organization. He is sound in his thinking and far-sighted in vision. Mr. Bedichek expressed the opinion that the best teaching which is done in Texas is on the athletic fields and in the gymnasiums. As we stood at the entrance of beautiful El Paso High School overlooking the stadium, he point-

ed to a large class of coaches listening intently to a lecture on football and remarked, "If the teachers in other fields would show the same enthusiasm and interest in their work, we would have better instruction in our schools."

While Mr. Bedichek was a sports writer in his younger days, he says that he finds it difficult to educate the press to the fact that athletics is a part of the school program. Sport writers, by nature and training, are looking for the spectacular and they often lose sight of this fact.

The annual coaching clinic sponsored by the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association reached a new high in registration, attendance at the All-Star Game, and in general interest shown in the program. The Association revived the All-Star Game feature of the clinic which was suspended during the war. Coach W. A. Alexander announces that Grant Field will be available for the All-Star Football Game next year which means that the clinic will be "on its way."



*Coaches' Party at Georgia Clinic*

The social highlights of the clinic were the delightful luncheon given by Coach Alexander at the Atlanta Athletic Club and the annual coaches' party at the Ansley Hotel with Tom Slate, Reeder & McGaughey, Peeler Hardware Company and Georgia Sporting Goods Company playing the role of hosts. **Governor M. E. Thompson** honored the Association by his presence on this occasion. The Governor made a talk in which he emphasized the importance of athletics and health education and congratulated the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association on the constructive program which it is sponsoring. The Governor is the coaches' idea of a "real fellow" and his appearance made a big hit with all in attendance.

**George Trogon**, head coach of Miami Senior High School, led a delegation of Miami coaches. Trogon

(Continued on page 41)



# OFFENSIVE QUARTERBACKING

## "Punting Game"

By BLAIR CHERRY, Head Football Coach  
University of Texas

**T**HE QUARTERBACK must, first of all, learn "when to punt" and "why he should punt." Hard and fast rules cannot be listed for the quarterback to learn and follow, because so many factors can enter into a particular situation that will make for different decisions—factors such as wind, score, time left in the quarter or half, difference in the punting abilities of the two opposing punters, the lack of or the presence of great offensive strength in the opponent's team, abilities of the safeties of the two teams to return punts, abilities of the two teams to cover punts, rain or wet field, and sometimes, the position of the sun. There are others. Nevertheless, there are some good, basic principles which can be used as guides under normal conditions. By "normal conditions" is meant that neither team is leading by over six points, that there is enough time left in the game for either team to score without being hurried, the weather is normal and not unusual, and the two teams are fairly evenly matched as far as offense, defense, and personnel go. These principles can be learned, and followed when normal conditions prevail; also they will serve as the "normal" from which you can vary when the situation requires you to vary.

1. Inside your 0-10 yard line: Kick on first down.
2. Inside your 10-20 yard line: Kick on second down.
3. Inside your 20-40 yard line: Kick on third down.
4. Outside your 40 yard line: Kick on fourth down.

The above four rules are for punting under "normal" conditions and should be followed unless the quarterback has reasons for not following the normal. Following are some of the "factors" that may influence the quarterback to vary from the normal. He should have the answers to many of these before the game starts by knowing the offensive and defensive strength of the opponents, who their safeties

are and how good they are in that position, the opponent's record for blocking punts, the abilities of the two opposing punters for the day,



Coach J. Blair Cherry attended Weatherford High School and Texas Christian University where he was a three-sport star and captained the Frog Eleven in his senior year. He began his coaching career at Ranger, Texas, where he coached for three years. Then after one year at Northside High in Fort Worth, he took over at Amarillo and turned out sensational teams for seven years. At Amarillo he lost only four games in seven years while his teams won the coveted Texas schoolboy championship for three consecutive years.

He went to the University of Texas in 1937 as Assistant Coach and Scout. On January 1, 1947, he was named successor to D. X. Bible as Head Football Coach of the Longhorns.

Cherry is known among football men as one of the closest students of the game and as one of the ablest tacticians in the West.

and much other information that can be obtained prior to the game.

### Yardage to Go

With very short yardage to go for a first down, you will often find this a good reason not to punt according to normal. For example, you have your team on your own 33 yard line with 1½ yards to go for a first, with third down coming up. Other factors being normal, this situation would probably indicate one of your strong running plays rather than the "normal punt." Also, with long yardage to go (as after a first down holding penalty) for a first down, with the situation "normal," you could save time and energy of your team by punting earlier than normal. For example, you have your team on their own 33 yard line with 25 yards to go for a first down, and after your first play you still need 21 yards to go. This should indicate a punt on second down. Of course, if the situation were not "normal" and you had time, score, or wind against you, you could not afford to give the opponents the ball.

### Wind

If the wind is with you, kick early and often until you get the ball up to mid-field. Kick on first down anywhere up to the fifty yard line. Don't waste the time in the early part of the quarter with a good wind behind you, when an exchange of punts will often net you 20-25 yards. Use this wind, for even if you do not score you will have the opponents deep in their own territory when they get the wind behind their backs. Too, you will need this favorable position to absorb their advantage in punt exchange when they get the wind. Even crosswinds can be an aid by your maneuvering your team so that your punter can punt diagonally across the field with the wind rather than diagonally across and into the wind. So, a strong wind behind you is one factor that would indicate one good reason to vary from your "normal" rule and to

(Continued on page 44)



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# KICKING THE EXTRA POINT

By J. B. WHITWORTH, Line Coach  
University of Georgia

**T**OO MUCH emphasis cannot be placed upon the value of the extra point in football. There are those who argue both for and against its value to the scoring system but so long as we have it in the rules, full advantage should be taken to exploit it to the greatest possible accuracy.

Three primary factors govern the proper accuracy of the ball. They are:

1. Proper blocking in the line and backfield.
2. Proper holding.
3. Proper kicking.

We will assume that most coaches are familiar with the spacing they must have in the line to assure air tight protection for the kicker. Therefore, we will concentrate on the second and third factors mentioned above.

Standard procedure for kicking the extra point now is the placement kick. There are a few drop-kickers still left in remote areas but common agreement is that the greatest accuracy can be obtained from placement. And the only way to develop a good placement kicker is by constant and diligent practice. At least fifty per cent of the accuracy of a placement kicker de-

---

**J. B. Whitworth, line coach for University of Georgia, played his high school football at Blytheville, Arkansas before going to the University of Alabama. He was a regular guard on Alabama's 1931 Rose Bowl team. He was assistant coach at Alabama and LSU before coming to Georgia in 1939. "Whit" has developed such place kicking stars as Leo Costa and George Jernigan, and linemen Walter Ruark, Smiley Johnson, Herb St. John and others.**

---

pends upon the man holding the ball. Sloppy holding has deflected as many kicks into misses as sloppy kicking. Therefore, we will concentrate first upon the holder.

The holder's first duty on taking the field for the try for point is to check his line and see if his blockers are properly spaced and no holes left uncovered. Then he checks briefly with his kicker to see if he is ready and properly aligned for the kick. Alignment is a most important factor here. Absolute calm

should prevail on the part of both holder and kicker as this gives poise and confidence to both.

The man holding the ball should take a position that is easy and natural. His left knee should be squarely on the ground as a support for his body and his right leg should be extended toward the center as a brace. His right hand should be extended as a guide to the center for snapping the ball. By way of assuring further accuracy, we like for our holders to use the left hand to indicate the spot where the ball is to be placed. This aids both the center and the kicker in properly aligning the ball.

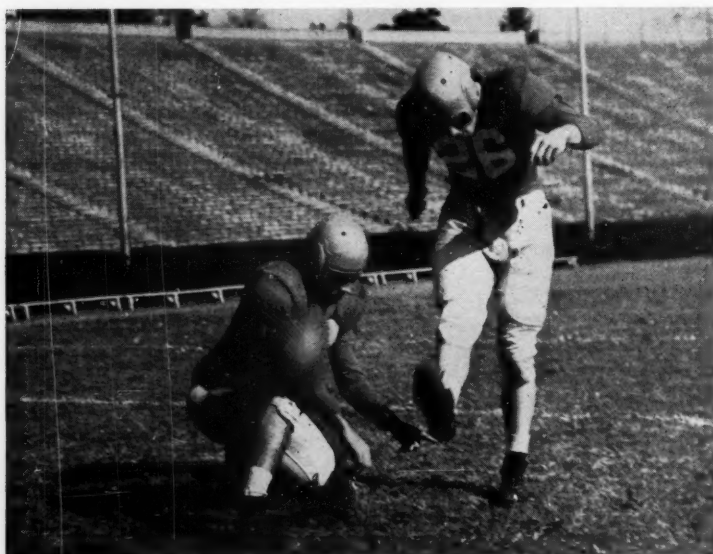
As soon as the ball is snapped, the holder should bring it quickly to the spot and set it up for the kicker with laces preferably facing directly front or directly back. The holder should not release his hold on the ball until after the kick is made and should be sure that the ball rests squarely on its axis with a slight incline toward the kicker. The holder may use one or two fingers in holding the ball.

*The kicker should mark a straight line one-half yard in front of the ball and one-half yard behind it so that if it is a straight kick through, the foot will come down on a line in front of the ball. The kicker should also practice locking his ankle so that the correct follow through will be assured.*

It is also highly important that the kicker first learn to keep his eyes on the ball. At Georgia, we make the kicker pluck a blade of grass after the kick to make sure that he will keep his head down.

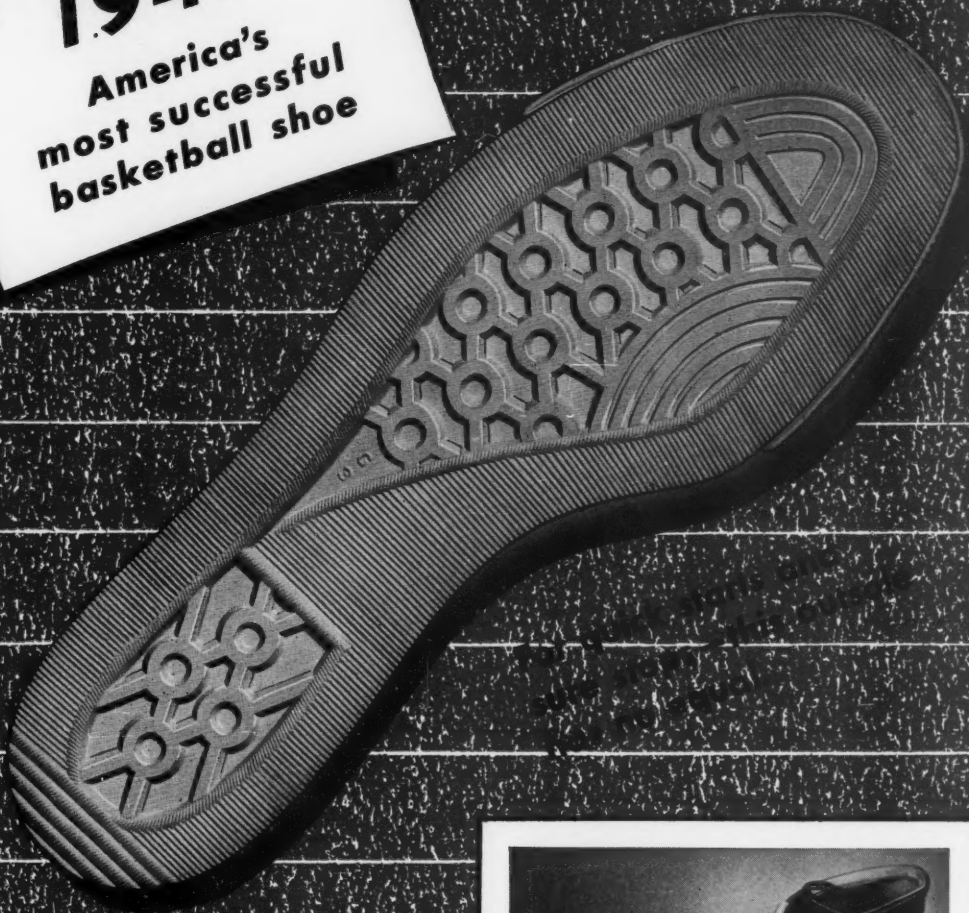
While his mates are lining up, the kicker should be surveying his own ground. He should place the toe of

(Continued on page 55)



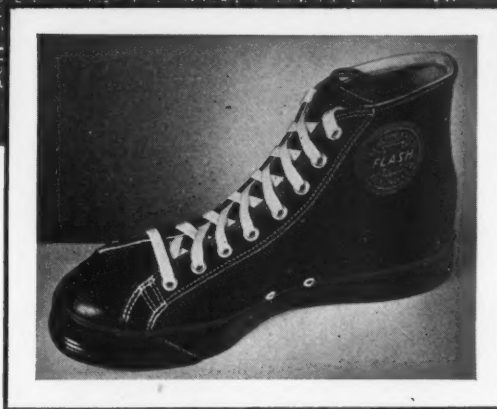
George Jernigan, who kicked 47 out of 52 extra points for the Bulldogs last year, setting one of the highest percentage marks in football history, boots another one as "Rabbit" Smith, halfback, holds. Both have graduated.

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### *Miss Pam Camp — Miss Arkansas, 1947*

Miss Camp is a graduate of the Little Rock High School and has completed a year of study at Texas State College for Women in Denton, Texas and one year at Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas. She is 20 years old, 5' 6½" tall and blond with blue grey eyes.

Pam is majoring in art and minoring in psychology. Her hobbies are art, especially interior design, and singing. She enjoys bowling, swimming, horseback riding and dancing. Added to this is her rare beauty and sunny disposition which makes her a typical All-American college girl.



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# ORGANIZATION OF PRACTICE SESSIONS

By A. C. "SCRAPPY" MOORE  
Football Coach, University of Chattanooga

**"COACHING IS A fight against time."** The average coach has his players on the practice field only from one and a half to two hours. Every practice should be well organized from start to finish. Unless a coach does so, valuable time and effort will be squandered.

On Mondays, the general plan of work for the week should be thought out, making sure that all important points in the week's preparation are covered. Then, each day, a careful, detailed schedule must be arranged for that particular day's work. When feasible, the better plan is to work this schedule out in a staff meeting. All coaches should know the exact schedule of practice before they go on the field—so much time for this, so much for that, etc., right through the practice period. Only in this way can the individual coaches work intelligently and effectively.

We, at Chattanooga, work on fifteen minute periods and at the end of each period one of our student managers notifies the coaches. (An illustration of how our practice programs may be arranged is found below.)

Some of the advantages in organizing practices on a definite basis

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A. C. "Scrappy" Moore is athletic director and head coach at the University of Chattanooga. He came to the University of Chattanooga in 1926 after graduating from the University of Georgia where he played football and baseball, making All Southern Football in 1925.

He served as freshman coach under Frank Thomas 1926-27, backfield coach under H. D. Drew 1928-29-30, and has been head coach since 1931.

---

are as follows:

1. It will require the coach to go through a mental rehearsal of daily and weekly schedules. Hence, he will be less likely to omit important details.
2. The practices will be made more systematic and thorough. It is an aid to efficient instruction.
3. The entire squad will not be instructed in the details that pertain only to the technique of the punter or passer.
4. The importance of specific individual instruction will be emphasized. Bear in mind that "Repetition makes a master"—only when the task repeated is done *correctly*.
5. The morale of squad will be benefited. The squad will be impressed by the ability of the coach as an organizer.

Plans for early fall practice or spring practice have four objectives:

1. To find out the relative ability of the men as well as their actual ability in all things of football.
2. To teach football.
3. To build up the men physically.
4. To develop the group spirit.

The general plan is broken down into definite schedules for each week with the thought of constant progress in mind. The weekly schedules, in turn, are broken down into more detailed programs. We may find, of course, that our initial estimate of the situation is not sound in all particulars and, as errors arise, we must make adjustments or corrections in our schedule. Weather and rate of progress also are factors that call for minor adjustments.

With spring or early fall practice finished, we hope we can rate our centers from number one on down and do the same with the candidates for all positions.

Certain abilities have been discovered as the practice sessions went on. A certain lack of other abilities has become manifest also.

(Continued on page 48)

## ORGANIZATION FOR PRACTICE SESSIONS:

And so the season advances, each week bringing new problems and new difficulties to be met.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TIME	GUARDS	TACKLES	ENDS	BACKS	CENTERS
3:30 to 3:45	CALISTHENICS Special exercise and steps				
3:45 to 4:00	Pull out	Work on charging with guards	Block offensive buckers	Blocking and tackling	Work with backs
4:00 to 4:15	Block offensive bucker		Work on defense	Running reverse plays	Passing to backs
4:15 to 4:30	Pull out work with backs	Defense with ends	Block tackles	Signals with guards	Passing to backs
4:30 to 4:45	3 on 1	3 on 1	Pass defense		Pass defense
4:45 to 5:00	2 on 1	2 on 1	Passing drill		Passing drill
5:00 to 5:15	Block ends with backs	Block on passes	Defense	Block ends	
5:15 to 5:30	Signals				



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# FOOTBALL RULE CHANGES FOR 1947

By W. A. ALEXANDER

A major change has been made in Rule IV and Rule V. It has to do with substitutions from the bench.

This fall one substitute from each bench may come on the field if the ball is dead, and while the watch is running, without penalty, provided the replaced player is off the field before the ball is snapped. The instant the ball is dead a coach can shoot one substitute on the field and if his team mate for whom he is substituting gets off the field before the ball is snapped there will be no time-out charged, nor will there be a penalty enacted for delay of the game.

If more than one substitute is sent on the field by either team when the ball is dead and the watch is running, the Referee will stop the watch and charge that team with a time-out, up to four legal time-outs. The watch will be started with the snap of the ball.

After a team has exhausted its four legal time-outs a delay of the game penalty will be inflicted if the watch is stopped by more than one substitute coming on the field, unless it is stopped for the benefit of a designated injured player who is removed from the game. After a delay of the game penalty or after the designated injured player is removed the watch starts when the ball is ready for play.

If the watch is stopped on account of some mechanical reason, under the rules, substitutes may be put on the field without a time-out or delay being charged, provided, they have finished substituting prior to the Referee's "ready-for-play" whistle.

If one substitute is sent on the field, while ball is dead and time is in, the watch will continue to run. If the replaced player fails to leave the field before the ball is snapped a delay of the game penalty is in order.

If any substitutes go on the field while the ball is in play a delay of the game penalty is in order and a gain or loss may be allowed. (Option).

Ball Dead — Watch Running — One sub O. K. — 2 sub's — Time-out or delay.

Ball Dead — Watch Stopped —

Any number of subs O. K.—Up to Referees "ready-for-play" whistle.

*NOTE: After the Referee's "ready-for-play" whistle, it would be theoretically possible to shoot in one substitute and get his replacement off of the field, within the required 25 seconds before the ball is snapped. However, this is highly improbable since this would be very close. In most cases, since Team A always has the option of snapping the ball in less than 25 seconds, the Referees have been instructed to penalize for delay of game, in case of doubt, on whether or not the replaced player has left the field before the snap of the ball.*

Ball in Play—Any substitution is delay.

The ball is dead from the time it is so declared by the Referee until it is snapped. When the Referee spots the ball the 25 second interval begins, but the ball is still dead. In some instances, as specified under the rules, the watch may be running during the 25 second interval, but the ball is still dead.

If a player of either team makes contact prior to the snap of the ball a 5-yard penalty will be assessed. If both teams jump off sides simultaneously, prior to the snap of the ball, even though initiated by either team, the old double off side penalty may be called.

If a team assumes a legal position from which the ball could be legally put into play and then uses a shift that simulates a play a 5-yard penalty will be enforced. This penalty will not be off-set if the defense happens to charge off sides.

The inbound lines have been brought in toward the center of the field. They will be 53 feet, 4 inches from the sidelines, thus trisecting the field.

In the try for point, if a field goal is used to score the point, the ball is dead as soon as it becomes apparent that the kick will not score a goal.

The sections in Rule 10 that have to do with the illegal use of the hands and arms have been rewritten in order to call attention to the disqualification use of the locked hands and of the use of the forearm

or elbow in striking a player. It will be illegal for a player on defense to strike with the forearm regardless of whether or not the blow was on the opponent's head.

The distance penalty for disqualification foul has been changed from one-half the distance to the goal line to 15 yards. The player will, of course, have to leave the game. If one team committed a disqualification foul and the other team commits some other foul the two distance penalties will off-set each other, but the disqualified player will be sent from the field.

"On a kick from scrimmage, after the ball has been kicked and before it has been touched by a player on either team, penalties for illegal use of the hands or unnecessary roughness will be penalized from the spot where the ball was snapped, the ball to remain in possession of the kicking team." This should clarify in the minds of officials what to do when the ball is in the air from the kick and an invalid signal for a fair catch is made or an unsportsmanlike conduct foul has been called. The invalid signal is penalized from the spot and unsportsmanlike conduct from where the ball would next be put in play if the ball was dead and from the previous spot if the ball was in play.

A second paragraph has been added to Rule 12, Section 4 to cover a case that has never been taken care of in the rules. The new sentence will read, "If the same team fouls before and after the ball becomes dead, two penalties shall be enforced; one for the foul committed when the ball was in play, and one for the foul committed when the ball was dead."

Rule 12, Section 8, is entitled "Down After a Penalty." This section has been rewritten and reads as follows:

Article 1.—If a distance penalty, incurred during or after a scrimmage, leaves team A in possession of the ball in advance of the point necessary for first down, it is first down for team A.

Article 2.—If a distance penalty, incurred by team A while the ball

(Continued on page 55)

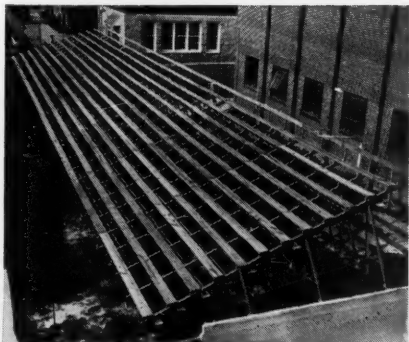
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## IS A JOINT FOOTBALL CODE POSSIBLE OR DESIRABLE?

By H. V. PORTER

**E**ACH year, there has been discussion concerning the possible values in a common football code for all major groups which sponsor the game. These include the colleges and high schools. The setting up of nationwide machinery for production, publication and distribution of football rules and related materials has been of great benefit to the high schools. A progressive code has been produced and the game has been kept adapted to the high school needs. Use of the various rules materials has grown until the number of publications is more than a quarter of a million (not all football). These publications provide a valuable contact between high schools and their state and national organizations and permit the high schools to make use of the best thought among those who are in charge of high school athletic activities.

It would be a major loss to the whole high school program, if this machinery were not maintained. As far as athletic leaders are concerned, there has never been any thought of not maintaining it. The colleges have somewhat similar machinery, although it is necessary for them to deal with only a small fraction of the number which are connected with the high school game. It is assumed that the present college machinery will also be maintained. Consequently, any thought of joint action in connection with a football code and with all of the activities which are related to the code must be based on some plan whereby present machinery will continue to function in both groups. Joint action must be a cooperative project in which each group may benefit by the exchange of ideas which might result from joint rules activity.

Over a period of years there have been informal conferences between representatives of the National Collegiate and of the National Federation. These conferences led to the drawing up of basic principles upon which some joint activity might be built. The latest of these conferences occurred during the summer when the National Collegiate authorities invited the Federation to attend a conference for discussion of these matters. The immediate cause for this conference

was action at the last meeting of the National Collegiate Football Committee, in which that group decided that the present National Collegiate Football Code is out of date and needs recodification. For the past several months work has been done on this recodification and collegiate authorities were interested in finding whether there is an opportunity for joint action in connection with such recodification. At this conference, the developments of the past several years were outlined and the Federation representative presented a summary of the possibilities for cooperative action which had been worked out in previous conferences and which was included in the minutes of the last meeting of the Federation Executive Committee. In brief it was pointed out that:

1. Any plan must retain the Federation Football Rules machinery, which has been developed over a period of fifteen years and which enables representatives from each of the states to help determine the type of game which shall be played in the high schools and the way it shall be administered.
2. A football code, with a common wording for both groups, should include the best features of the Federation Code and of the National Collegiate Code, with certain listed fundamentals which would be agreed upon before any attempt should be made to fill in details of wording and arrangement.
3. This common wording and arrangement would serve as the basic code for each group. Any modifications from it which would affect college football would be determined by the Collegiate Committee and modifications which would affect high school play would be determined by the Federation Committee. Overlapping memberships would constitute a Joint Committee which would endeavor to keep the high school and college provisions properly integrated in a common code.
4. The commonly worded code would be used as the basis for the Collegiate edition to be published by the N. C. A. A. and as the

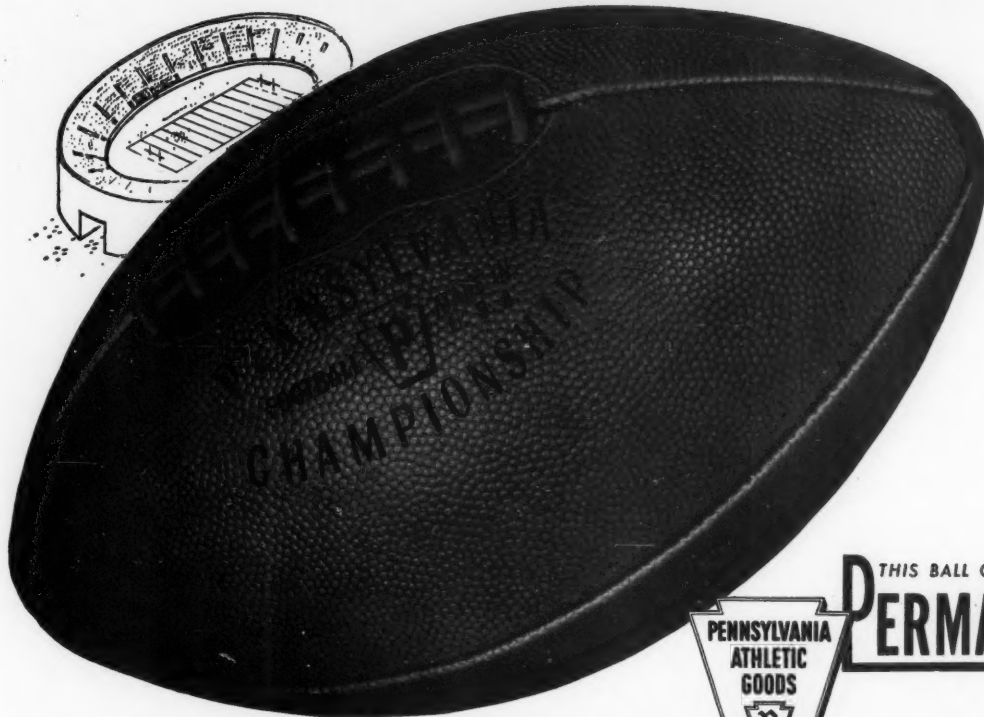
basis for the Federation edition to be published by the Federation.

When these proposals were presented to the various Collegiate groups, including representatives of the National Collegiate Executive Staff and the entire memberships of the National Collegiate Football Committee, the groups appeared to be in accord with these proposals. At sessions of the Collegiate codification committee and of the entire Collegiate Football Committee, certain fundamentals of the Federation code were outlined and the discussion was such as to indicate the two groups were near enough together in their thinking in connection with these fundamentals to warrant further exploration of possibilities for the production of a commonly worded code to be considered by both the Collegiate Football Committee and the Federation Football Committee at future meetings. Accordingly, a small Joint Collegiate-Federation Committee is being appointed to make an intensive study of the matter and to attempt to draw up a commonly worded code which will be based on common fundamentals but which will be elastic enough to permit the Federation Football Committee to incorporate needed high school provisions and the Collegiate Football Committee to incorporate needed college provisions. It remains to be seen whether this can be done without too great a loss by either group.

It is obvious that this will involve a great amount of work. The project will be effective only in case it is found possible to incorporate the best features of both current codes and the best provisions of any other proposed code. As an illustration, the treatment of the free kicks may be taken as an example. In the interests of simplicity and without adversely influencing equity, the Federation code provides common coverage for the three free kicks. Penalty procedures for an act which occurs during any free kick are governed by the general enforcement provisions. In contrast, the Collegiate code has developed a set of rules for each one of the three free kicks and, in a number of cases, procedures do not come under

(Continued on page 49)

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# PROSPECTS FOR U. S. OLYMPIC TEAM

By GEORGE C. GRIFFIN

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the first in a series of articles by George C. Griffin on the 1948 Olympics.

Mr. Griffin, now Dean of Men at Georgia Tech, coached track at Tech for 16 years, and follows this sport as closely as any man in the South. He is eminently qualified to write on this subject.

**T**HE first real evidence that the war is over for the track and field athletes of this country was shown by the fine marks made throughout the country during 1947 by the college and club athletes of the United States. Again, as in the past, the college athlete has come to the fore and indications are that our Olympic team for 1947 will be top heavy with college men.

There are two questions that naturally arise next—who are the men that seem to have the inside track for places on the team and what are our chances to repeat our victory of the last games in track and field. We will try to answer them in order. Let it be said that track and field do not make up the entire games. We have swimming, rowing, fencing, the winter games, etc.—but it is in track and field that we show the most interest. On occasion other countries stress other phases of the games much to our chagrin but the world, more or less, looks upon the winner of the track and field as the real Olympic Champion.

First, let us look at some of our possible contenders for world honors. As is customary with Americans, we take a look at the dashes

first. Our sprinters will no doubt be led by Mel Patton, Southern California, who has run 9.4 upon several occasions this year and is the N.C.A.A. champion in this event. Another fine sprinter is Mathis of Illinois, National AAU 100 meter champion at 10.5 and Cianciabella of NYU, ICAA champion, but the veteran Ewell was outstanding at the National AAA meet winning the 200 meters around a turn in the fine time of 21 flat and losing by a nose in the 100 meters and looks as if he will have a place on the team. Lawler of Texas who did 10.3 in the 100 meter at the Junior AAU to set a new junior record is coming fast and must be considered. These four men dominated the 220 yard and 200 meter as well. Of course, McKinley, of Illinois, the NCAA 220 yard champion, should not be disregarded, but since he is a native of Jamaica, there is no doubt that he will compete for the British although it was announced in print recently that he would seek American citizenship. If he does, so much the better, if not, he will be a formidable competitor in this event.

**In the 440 yard or 400 meter,** McKinley of Illinois, the Big Nine, NCAA and National AAU champion, seems to be the best man to ever run this event, having broken the accepted world mark on several occasions. Comment regarding McKinley's running for the U. S. has already been mentioned. Other good 440 men are George Guida, of Villanova, ICAA champion, time 47.5, Bolen of Colorado, second to McKinley in the NCAA, best time 47.2 for the quarter, 46.9 for 400 meters. Other good quarter milers are McDonnell, Fordham, 47.5 and Kerns, USC, 47.6.

**The 880 yard or 800 meter.** Here is an event that has shown decided improvement since the war. Clifford of Ohio State, did 1:50.8 to win the NCAA championship and Pearman, of NYU, did 1:51.5 to win the ICAA, Barten, of Michigan, did 1:52.9 to win the Big Nine. Pearman also won the 800 meter at the National AAU in 1:50.9. Dianetti, of Michigan State, must also be considered, as he finished second at Salt Lake City in the NCAA meet and second at Philadelphia at the ICAA. Other contenders are Grosholtz, Haverford, 1:53.1 and Perkins, Illinois Teacher, 1:53.4.

**One mile or 1500 meters** (1500 meters being the Olympic distance). Dobbs is our premier miler but he will soon have to look to his laurels if Karver of Penn State continues to improve. Karver won the ICAA with the fine time of 4:12.7, the NCAA at 4:17.2 and the 1500 meters at the National AAU with the fine time of 3:52.9. His best time for the mile this year was 4:11.6. Rehberg of Illinois is another good man. He finished second to Karver at the NCAA and has done 4:14.6 for the mile. Others that bear watching are Quinn of NYAC, Thompson of Texas, Mack of Drake and Gehrman of Wisconsin. Gehrman is the big nine champion at the mile.

**The two mile.** Stone of Penn State, next to Dobbs, is our best 2 miler, followed by Sink of USC at 9:14.9, Thompson of Texas at 9:22.2 and Quinn, of NYAC at 9:31.2. It is rather unfortunate that we do not have any distance races in our collegiate meets that correspond to the 5000 meter Olympic distance. Our nearest approach to this event are the occasional 3 miles races run here and there, in the country, although there is a 5000 meter championship held each year at the National AAU meet. One man that cannot be discounted is Wilt, the old Indiana runner, who due to press of business has been unable to compete in but one meet, the SEAAU championship. Wilt won the 2 mile without trouble. He has done 9:26. This year he will try for either the 5000 or 10,000 meter squad. The lack of competition at these distances has handicapped us in these races for years. For example, the Olympic record of 5000 meters is 14:22.2, compared to Stone's time of 15:2.7 in winning the AAU championships for 1947. In the 10,000 meter the National won by O'Toole, NYAC, with the time of 33:28.3, does not compare very favorably with the Olympic record of 30:11.4. In the Olympics the 5000 has never been run in over 15 minutes and the 10,000 in over 31:30, of the six 10,000 meter races at the Olympics, four have been run under 31 minutes. So our chances in these two events are very slim. There is a possibility though, should Stone decide to run the 3000 steeplechase along with Efaw, our National champion at 9:32.5, we might produce a winner.

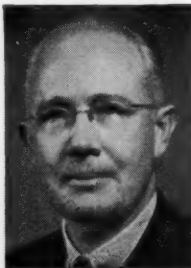
To be continued.

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**ALABAMA JUNIOR BASEBALL CHAMPIONS**—Left to right, **KNEELING:** Dan Murphy, ss; Bobby Jordan, of; Paul Burrow, c; James Skaggs, c; Ray Pradat, of; Billy Burbank, of; **STANDING:** F. T. Teague, Ford Motor Company representative; E. G. Lawrence, coach; W. F. Dowling, Team Manager; J. D. Wilson, Lewis Gilerdon, 3b; Ernie Lawrence, p; Bill Hinton, 2b; Robert Goodner, 1f; Herbert Morris, p; Don Sapp, of; Bunny Boyd, 1b; Scotty Sauers, umpire; John E. Pitts, Post Commander American Legion; Dr. Claude Haygood, Director of Americanism, State Headquarters American Legion.

## AMERICAN LEGION JUNIOR BASEBALL



Above: Charley Trippi, leading Atlanta Cracker batter, gives pointers to the American Legion Junior Baseball Team of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

**T**HE American Legion Junior Baseball under the joint sponsorship of the American Legion and the Ford Motor Company saw its best year since the program was inaugurated in 1926. Ford drove into the picture in 1943 to help put it on a nation-wide basis. The number of teams participating in the state of Georgia has grown from 3 in 1943 when Claude Edmunds was appointed State Athletic Officer, to 105 in 1947.

To add even greater impetus to the program, Ford Motor Company employed Babe Ruth as consultant. In accepting the appointment the famous home-run king said: "This is my chance to spend the rest of my life teaching baseball to kids. That's always been one of my big ambitions, and I'm mighty glad the Ford Motor Company will make it possible for me to help in this growing American Legion Baseball Program."

In the southeast, M. L. Jones, popular Ford official, is the big wheel that makes the thing hum. It is a worthy program that is wisely directed and expertly supervised.

The beautiful silver plaque awarded annually on a ten-year revolving basis and symbolic of the national championship has been held by the following teams: 1946 Crescent City Post Team, New Orleans, La.; 1945, Shelby, N. C.; 1944, Cincinnati, Ohio; 1943, Minneapolis, Minn.; 1942, Los Angeles, Cal.; 1941, San Diego, Cal.; 1940, Albemarle, N. C.; 1939, Omaha, Neb.; 1938,

(Continued on page 59)



**Left: The Georgia State Champions**—Gate City Post No. 72. **Left to right, FIRST ROW,** Chappel Rhino, captain and pitcher; Ray Newsome, catcher; **SECOND ROW,** Bill Cole, pitcher; Don Bradberry, 2B; Norman Campbell, P; Ralph Hooks, manager and Legion official; Ralph Smith, catcher; Joe Willingham, pitcher; Melvin Froug, 1B; **THIRD ROW,** John Clifton, RH; Joe Tietz, P; Richard Bush, SS; George Maloff, 3B; Edward Thomas, CF; Max Palmer, LF; Carl Donaldson, P; M. Lee Jones, Ford Motor Company representative; **FOURTH ROW,** L. B. Harvel, coach; Roy Garner, coach; Marvin Sneed, Team Sponsor, Ernest G. Beaudry, Inc.

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## SOUTHERN PEACH SWIMMING MEET

By ELEANOR H. ORR

A plucky team of four boys and four girls from Lake Worth, Florida, won the four trophies offered in the second annual Southern Peach Swimming and Diving Meet held in LaGrange, Georgia, July 11-12, under the auspices of the LaGrange Lions Club.

The Atlanta Swimming Association annexed the two national junior championships with Sam Howard, of Atlanta, Emory University student, winning the 50 yard freestyle event and Pat Patton, of Atlanta, 15-year old Washington Seminary student, winning the 880 freestyle for women.

The meet was held in the recently completed Callaway Recreation Center swimming pool that was constructed at a cost of \$100,000. The pool, in the shape of a trape-

zoid, is 150 feet long, 100 feet wide at the shallow end and 50 feet wide at the deep end.

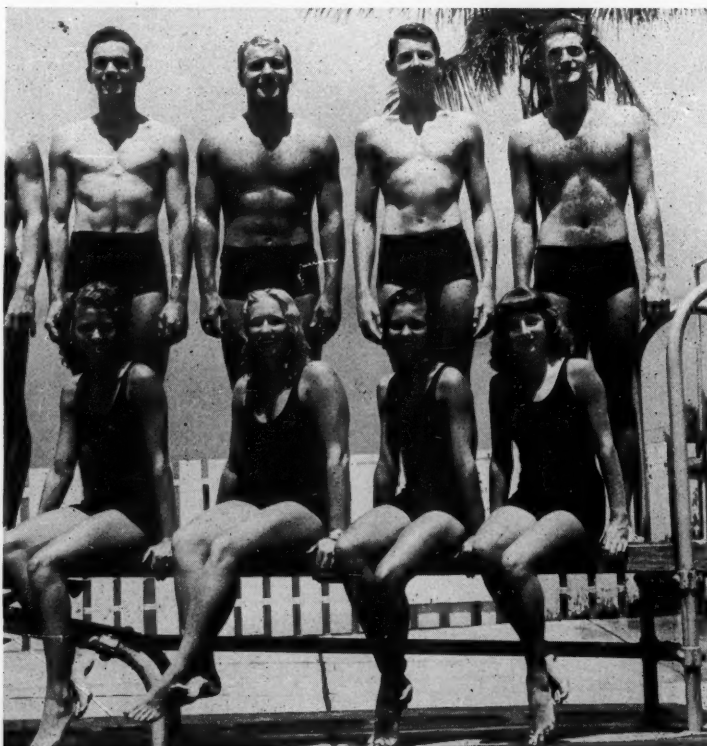
Members of the Atlanta Swimming Association gained the point lead in the first day's events, but the Lake Worth teams forged ahead in the second day's events to win the two individual and the two team trophies.

The final standings were as follows:

### Men's Division

Lake Worth, 57½ points; Atlanta Swimming Association, 50; Cascade Plunge, Birmingham, Alabama, 18; Pensacola Naval Air Station, 17; Bessemer, Alabama, 11; Knoxville, Tennessee (with only one entry) 8; Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, 5½; Augusta, 5; Ralph Harris, unattached, (Continued on page 50)

*LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA, SWIMMING TEAM, coached by Tom Lamar, of the University of Miami. Front row, left to right, Marilyn Coles, Bobbie Goodell, Irene Delburn, Margaret Coles. Second row, Walter Jardine, Lou Silvers, John Jorgensen, Bob Cook.*

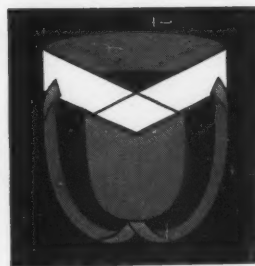


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contours, fits constantly, stays put. V-FRONT construction means *comfort-in-action* for every boy on every team you coach! TRUMP, TUXEDO and RUGBY V-FRONT Supporters are sold at drug and sporting goods stores. Write to Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, New Jersey, for booklet.

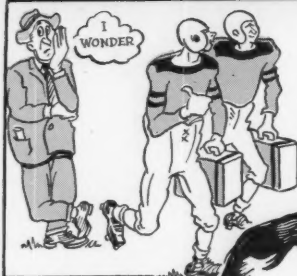
\* (For sprained or weak ankles, knees, wrists or other athletic injuries, try ADAPTIC - the Johnson & Johnson elastic bandage.)  
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# Southern COACH *by Morten*

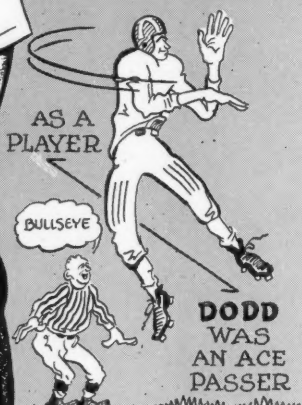


WHEN TWO MEMBERS OF THE KINGSPORT, TENN., HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM APPLIED FOR ATHLETIC SCHOLARSHIPS AT GA. TECH, BOTH WERE REFUSED. AT U. OF TENNESSEE THEY BECAME ALL-AMERICANS. ONE WAS PAUL HUGG AND THE OTHER, BOBBY DODD, IS NOW HEAD COACH AT TECH!



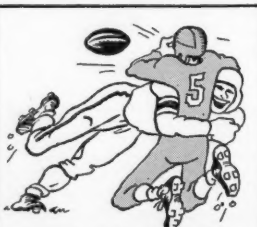
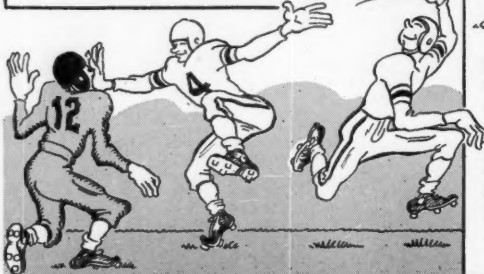
## Bobby DODD

HEAD FOOTBALL COACH OF THE GEORGIA TECH YELLOW JACKETS, STARTS HIS THIRD YEAR AT THE HELM



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DODD HAS PUT THE RAZZLE-DAZZLE IN THE TECH ATTACK ... THE ENGINEERS LIKE THEIR FOOTBALL FAST & OPEN!



COACH DODD WANTS THE BOYS TO GET A LOT OF FUN OUT OF FOOTBALL ... HIS PLAYERS REALLY SEEM TO ENJOY THEIR WORK!

## OFFENSIVE LINE PLAY

(Continued from page 12)

tarily. As a rule, every lineman should be moving down field within one and one-half or two seconds after the ball is passed from center. It is imperative to give the kicker adequate time. However, this should not be overdone because the opponent has a good chance of returning the kick for a long gain or touchdown. In protecting the kicker, the lineman is wholly responsible for the protection of the area between himself and the adjacent man to the inside. In doing so, the blocker should avoid charging suddenly inward because he will open a gap which will be difficult for his neighbor to cover.

### DOWN FIELD BLOCKING

This phase is an important function of every lineman and is frequently neglected. Being lax may be the difference between a ten yard gain and a touchdown. We emphasize the importance of every lineman getting down the field as quickly as possible since running from the "T" the plays are executed quickly, which does not give the down field blocker much time to get ahead of the ball carrier. When he does get down field to his opponent we advocate the high body block or horizontal block. This block is made when the blocker can almost step on the toes of the defensive man. To have good down field blocking from the "T", it is imperative to have offensive men with speed.

### PULLING OUT

Pulling out of the line is another important phase of line play and some linemen never do learn to do this well. In pulling out, a lineman should anticipate the starting signal and push hard with the hand on the ground without increasing the elevation of his head or shoulders. He should turn rapidly, pivoting on the foot opposite the direction in which he is going and at the same time step slightly back and in the direction in which he intends to make his block. All this is done in one motion and from there he should dig as hard as he can with each step picking up as much speed and momentum as possible without losing control of his body.

### TRAPPING

Mouse-trapping a guard or tackle requires special agility and control

(Continued on page 40)

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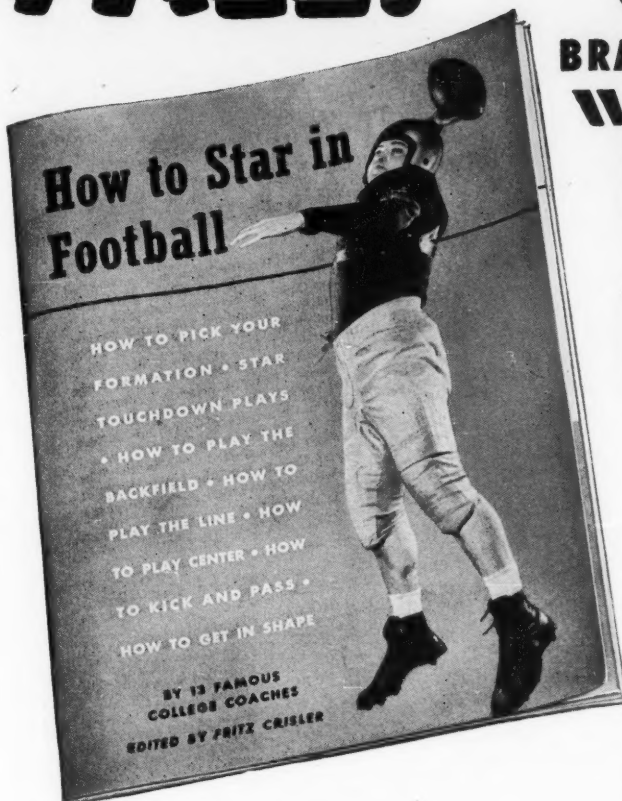
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## OFFENSIVE LINE PLAY

(Continued from page 38)

because the blocker can never know the exact place he will find his man and usually has but little time to size up the situation and change directions if necessary. Usually he will find his opponent slightly across the line of scrimmage, but in some cases he may find him on the defensive side and other times deep in the offensive backfield. No matter where the defensive man is, the blocker should come down close to the line of scrimmage so that he

the same time be conscious of his will be in position to block his opponent in case he does not charge and at the same time be in a good position to block in case the defensive man has charged. The shoulder block is the best block to use in trapping an opponent but if the opponent is well across the line of scrimmage a reverse shoulder block is advisable. Also, the blocker must be ready in case his opponent has detected the nature of the play. In this case, the blocker should go to his knees with his body and hands over the opponent and dig him out of the way with his knees, and at

own feet and get them out of the path of the runner.

Due to the shifting of defenses that we run into today, adjacent linemen should have prearranged variations or switches in their assignments, available upon some sort of a signal to one another for the purpose of combating these defenses. A simple letter as "A" or "B" should serve for any of the several changes needed, and each lineman should have a couple of signals with his mate on either side. Options in assignments should be exercised regularly on both running and pass plays.

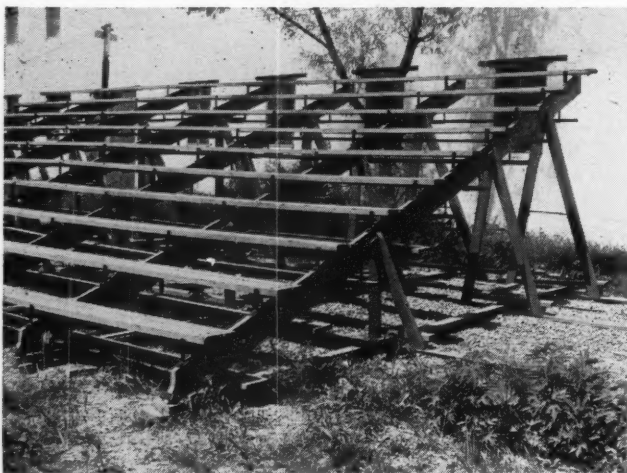
In conclusion, in order to develop a good offensive line, it takes time and a lot of hard work and concentration on the part of each individual lineman on the squad. There never has been and never will be a really good football team without a fine, intelligent, energetic, hardworking, coordinated line.

## T-FORMATION

(Continued from page 13)

to bear repeating. Your team must move as one man with the ball. The backs should be in the same position all the time to help their timing. While some of the professional teams permit backs to vary their positions in various plays, we believe this is confusing to a less experienced group. The backs must not reach for the ball, but should let the quarterback give it to them. The backs should be in a comfortable position, looking ahead, and should not take a step backward before moving forward. The quarterback must not move before he has the ball. The quarterback must assume the same position with his hands under the center on every play.

And last but not least, an important phase of our timing is the individual attention we give our quarterback. Every one of our plays in carefully explained and diagrammed for him. Every basic defense is explained, and he is shown the different types of plays to meet difficult situations that arise. He must know all his backs and what particular play they are best suited for. To sum up, with a good bit of coaching, work, and study you can develop a good quarterback, and with a good quarterback you can make the "T" go.



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## SCOUT REPORT

(Continued from page 19)

had car key trouble but the story had a happy ending as he found it later in the door of his car.

**Coach Eddie Joe Long** was up from Palatka to put us wise on the best fishing spot in Florida. (I'm not going to tell you where it is until I've caught the biggest ones myself.)

**Little "Shorty" Waites** was up from Columbiana, Alabama. It is always good to have Shorty present to keep the lecturers alert and to make the sessions spicy.

Too much cannot be said for the excellent job turned in by the high school coaches who were handling the All-Star teams. Drane Watson, Cliff Kimsey, Dickie Butler and Jeff West are still taking bows for the fine field demonstrations and for the thrilling football game which climaxed the clinic. Selby Buck, Chick Shiver, Bill Martin and Ed Staples also turned in a neat performance with their round-ball work.

All the coaches were talking about the fine spirit and attitude of the All-Star players this year. They were a great bunch of boys who went about their work in a business-like way and conducted themselves as gentlemen at all times.

**Colonel W. R. Brewster** and his organization at Georgia Military Academy are to be commended for the efficiency with which they handled the clinic. Colonel Brewster was very generous in making available his excellent facilities at a nominal charge.

**W. L. "Tommy" Thompson**, manufacturers representative, dropped by long enough to exchange greetings with old friends and make new acquaintances. Tommy was fresh from his trip to Florence, South Carolina, where he assisted in putting on the Regional Junior Baseball Tournament sponsored jointly by the American Legion and the Ford Motor Company. Tommy is Assistant to the State Legion Athletic Officer, Claude Edmunds, of Augusta. Tommy will agree to all the nice things we said about "Miss Arkansas, 1947", as it was he who obtained this fine photo.

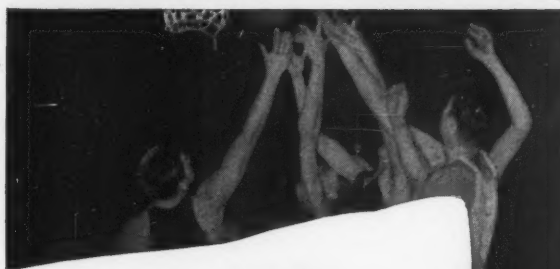
The newly elected President of the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association is **B. F. "Shorty" Register**—a better choice could not be made. Shorty has been coaching in Georgia for 28 years; 3 years at Metter, 3 at Waynesboro, 1 at Brewton Parker Junior College and 21 years at Jordan High School in Columbus. Shorty is a landmark at Jordan—besides serving as baseball and basketball coach for 21 seasons he served as football mentor for 7 years. He also coached the Nehi Reds, semi-pro baseball team, for 8 years.

Shorty is also an old-timer with the Coaches Association, being a charter member and having been on the Board of Directors every year since its organization is 1938. He has also served on the coaching school staff 6 times.

Besides his coaching duties, Shorty heads up the math department at Jordan and during the summer has charge of the municipal swimming pool. Mrs. Register is director of the Columbus Teen-Tavern.

Cadet Robert D. Davis, Junior, better known as Bobby Davis, Georgia Tech tackle and candidate for 1947 All-American honors was designated as the outstanding cadet at the 1947 Fort Sheridan R.O.T.C. camp, and proclaimed the winner of the Herald-American trophy for the outstanding R.O.T.C. cadet. The citation requires no further comments. He has demonstrated to a high degree that he possesses the personal traits and character required of a Reserve Officer

(Continued on page 43)



## Pioneers in NYLON for Sports

1940

When Northwestern's "Wildcat" basketball team of 1940 appeared in new shirts of knitted nylon . . . it was the first time this modern fabric had ever been successfully used in equipment for vigorous play in competitive sports. The shirts were made by King Sportswear, "Pioneers in Nylon" for sports.

1941

When Notre Dame's '41 football team played a full sixty minutes in a new kind of glistening, form-fitting pants and jerseys, they proved, for the first time, that nylon, as used by King, is not only very desirable but absolutely dependable for this rough, body-contact game. Thus King introduced nylon to football.

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**HANDLING CROWDS***(Continued from page 16)*

contest from the player's bench. The governor and other distinguished guests were not so fortunate. They had to follow the game on the public address system or use portable radios.

On several occasions, officials stopped play until police cleared the field of spectators who had crowded on to the gridiron itself.

Several days before the game, and long after the supply of tickets on sale had been exhausted, Governor Ransome Williams was so disturbed by what he termed "the unsavory practice of scalping" which

had been reported to him, that he promised to have state law enforcement officers at the fairgrounds to prevent such transactions. The governor stated that tickets were being sold widely for "exorbitant" prices.

On the day before the game a serious situation developed. A number of surprised local citizens were approached by strangers and offered tickets to the game. Prices were not high but the mere fact that there were tickets for sale was almost enough to arouse suspicion. An alert local printer found the answer. He checked the tickets and

discovered minor differences which a layman might not have observed. University officials were informed, and the tickets were identified as counterfeit. Prompt and effective police action followed. Two men were arrested with a supply of 3,000 bogus tickets. Only 150 had been sold and buyers were able to redeem them. Convictions were obtained against both men. The counterfeiters were not natives of Columbia, but were originally from New England. Apparently, the tickets were printed and brought in.

The day of the game specially instructed police, carefully briefed on the identification of the bogus tickets, were stationed at every entrance. They were supported by a host of additional law enforcement officers who were on hand to handle the largest crowd ever assembled for an athletic event in the history of the state. Yet in spite of their number and the conscientious manner in which they performed their duty, a mob estimated variously at from four to ten thousand persons crashed through two gates and crowded into the stadium which was already packed to capacity. Steps are being taken to prevent gate crashing in the future.

Thinking back over these incidents, they might have been avoided. If a number of general admission tickets had been held back for sale on the day of the game, the crowds which assembled at the gates would probably have been diverted to the ticket office. Many persons make last minute plans to attend such events, and in addition, there is always a large number who do not realize that there is a sellout, in spite of wide publicity given to this fact. This causes a real problem at the field on the day of the contest.

Of course, there is the danger of loss of revenue in event of bad weather. However, since only a comparatively few athletic events are sellouts, holding back some general admission tickets is a good risk, and certainly the best insurance against both gate crashing and counterfeiting.

Counterfeiting is new in the South but an old story in other sections of the country. In many places extreme care is always taken at prize fights and other major athletic contests against bogus tickets. The counterfeit ticket episode at the Carolina-Clemson game may be a warning that such practices might occur again in this part of the country.

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## SCOUT REPORT

(Continued from page 41)

in the Army of the United States. By his outstanding performance, he has won the admiration and respect of his associates and his instructors.

When the Georgia Bulldogs began fall football practice September 1, four regulars were missing. Of that number, three will play professional football—halfback Charley Trippi, Chicago Cardinals; end Joe Tereshinski, Washington Redskins; and tackle "Bulldog" Williams, Brooklyn Dodgers. The other, Fullback Dick McPhee, will coach at Rome, Georgia, High.

Since Wally Butts' advent as head coach at Georgia in 1939, the Georgia squad has won 63 games (including post-season victories), dropped 21 and tied a pair. Under Butts, the Bulldogs have racked up four bowl triumphs, including the Orange, Rose, Oil and Sugar Bowls.

Francis Guido, 200-pound Georgia freshman from Altoona, Pennsylvania, keeps the Georgia football dormitory humming—literally and figuratively. The rookie tackle plays the harmonica in professional style, rendering "There's A Long, Long Trail A-Windin'" and "Across the Alley from the Alamo" melodiously.

Bobby Walston, promising Georgia freshman halfback, took almost every honor open to a high school griddier in Columbus, Ohio. The 190-pounder was All-State, All-City, and Most Valuable Player in Columbus for Linden McKinley High there. The versatile 18-year-old also starred in baseball, basketball, track and swimming.

All members of the Ole Miss coaching staff were commissioned officers in the Navy during the war.

It's more than a coincidence that Johnny Vaught and Johnny Cain were 1932 All-America performers, for Vaught, a TCU guard, was for three seasons an All-Southwest performer and Cain, Alabama fullback, was an All-Southeastern conference fullback during his three varsity campaigns.

To top it off, Vaught, Ole Miss new head football coach, played for two seasons under Francis Schmidt, then wound up his career under Dutch Meyers. Cain, who started out under Wallace Wade, played his senior season as Frank Thomas' backfield ace.

Ole Miss is the only team in history to whip LSU's Bengals four times hand-running, on the Tigers' own field. The skein, spun from 1938 through 1941 developed 20-7, 14-7, 19-6 and 13-12 results. The Rebs since have dropped three contests.

Not many fans know that Louisiana State's assistant athletic director, Harry Rabenhorst, was named head coach of Wake Forest's football team while still a sophomore at the Carolina college, finding time between pep talks to become the greatest athlete in Deacon annals.

Among recent enrollees at Louisiana State University is Taylor Jefferson of Arlington, Virginia, a direct descendant of Thomas Jefferson, who aspires to a firststring spot on Coach Bernie Moore's 1948 track team.

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(Continued on page 59)

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**OFFENSIVE QUARTERBACKING***(Continued from page 20)*

punt on an earlier down. With a good wind in your face, you would naturally reverse the procedure and punt on a later down than is considered "normal," playing to hold the ball as long as possible and killing time rather than letting the team that can use the wind have the ball.

**Time**

Time left to play in the quarter, and time left to play in the half

have an important bearing on the punting game. If the wind is affecting the punting game, the quarterback must consider time by the quarters. If no wind, then he can watch time in terms of halves. Time left in the quarter will sometimes have you punting on first down from your own 35 or 40 when the wind is behind you and only enough seconds left in the early quarters to get off your punt. Also, you may delay punting until fourth down on your own 25 if the delay will eat up enough time to end the quarter

and give you the wind. The quarterback can often control the time by having "timeout" called when it would be to his team's favor. If the opponents have the ball, facing the wind, and are trying to kill the time in the huddle before approaching the scrimmage line for their 4th down, a timeout will make them punt into the wind. Also, if you have the ball and the wind and only a few seconds left in the early quarter, you would call timeout to prevent the gun catching you in the huddle or on your way to the scrimmage line. Time left to play in the half will often cause you to vary from the "normal" kicking rules. With the ball on your own 15, your team ahead, first down, one to two minutes to go in the half, you would probably not have to punt before the half ended. If ahead or behind, the nearer the end of the half, the longer you want to hold onto the ball, kicking on second instead of first, on third instead of second, on fourth instead of third. At some times, you will not want to kick on any down but fourth anywhere on the field, as when your team is behind and only five or less minutes remain in the last half. In the first half, you cannot afford to go quite that all out, since there still remains one full half to play. With two or three minutes to go, and you are behind in score, last quarter, your punt to an opponent will probably mean he carries the ball home with him. In this situation you will just have to run for that first down even on fourth anywhere on the field. No punting but fast running of plays, little time in the huddle, short quarter count, and timeouts are the answers for this particular situation.

**Score**

If your team is behind in score, you should delay punting. If your

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team is ahead or the score is tied, you should play your "normal" punting game. This, of course, if no other factor such as wind or time is to be considered. The longer you delay punting, the more chances you take in getting the punt blocked, and the longer, time you give the opponents to get their punt return well organized in all their minds—but being behind in score necessitates your keeping the ball longer even at the risk of your punting game. If ahead or even, don't take too much risk in delaying your punting, since, as you will note, your "normal" punting rules allow enough risk.

#### Rain

The hazards of handling a wet ball are great enough to justify punting on first down anywhere back of your fifty, giving the ball to the opponent whom you hope will try running with it. The danger of fumbles in your own end of the field when the ball is wet will indicate early punts. The center's difficulty is getting an accurate pass back to the punter standing 10 to 12 yards deep, plus the punter's difficulty in catching and quickly handling a wet ball, also indicates that the quarterback should call for the punt at least one and sometimes two downs earlier than his "normal" punting down. When in scoring territory past the fifty yard line, the quarterback can afford to forget the wet ball and the rain. Here is his chance to score and in a position where the fumble is not a mistake that will defeat his team. If you have a much better "rain" punter, then this type of punting game will not only be playing it safely, but will be adding a little more yardage toward their goal on each exchange of punts. If the reverse is true, the opponents will soon have the advantageous position, giving you the ball deep in your own territory if they fail to score. Here again you must stick to your early punting game if the ball is too wet to handle. They want you to try to gain back some of the yardage by running, knowing the chances of their recovering a fumble soon are good. Remember, even with a great advantage in punting a wet ball, they cannot advance it by punting any closer than the distance your man can punt it back out to them. If you are ahead, continue to play your rain punting. If they are ahead, you will have to go back to your normal punting game or even beyond that

at last stages of the game.

#### Punters

With everything else being fairly equal, except you had the better punter, it would be to your advantage to have as many exchange of punts as quickly as possible. You would probably kick early so as not to waste any of the time in the half, giving them the ball, hoping to force them to punt. Naturally, the better punter will net yardage for the punter's team, with other factors such as safety returns being the same. The "best-punter" quarterbacking should be used only to

get you up to your own forty yard line, since beyond there your punter will probably be putting them over the goal line for touchbacks and losing his advantage over his opponent's punting distance. Your punting game is a ground gainer for you only if your punter can out-distance the opposing punter, all other factors being about equal. This type of ground gaining should be started early, keeping in mind that if the score is still tied during the last part of the half, you should have your team at an advantage

(Continued on page 46)

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## OFFENSIVE QUARTERBACKING

(Continued from page 45)

regarding position. As the game develops, you may decide that there is more ground to be gained with your running or pass-game, or you may decide that their running or passing game is too strong to be giving them the ball most of the early parts of the halves, or your defense is too weak and all the punt gains are nullified by the weak defense.

### Punt Returns

Naturally, the team with the better punt-returner would like to just exchange punts altogether, provided protection of punter, coverage, and punt distance were about the same. Besides kicking away from such a safety, about the only control the quarterback has over the situation will be to delay the kicking one down later than "normal," using that one down to run a play toward the middle of the field where his punter will have maximum distance to either side of the safety in his effort to kick away from the dangerous safety. Kicking from the side-line marker will put the ball right in the safety's hands, or else the kicker risks a slice out-of-bounds, while kicking

toward the far side is an invitation for a touchdown return before he could be headed off.

### Opponent's Offense

If the opponent has a record for high scoring in the games prior to this game, that is a good indication that you should use a "late" punting game. They will have to have

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the ball to score, and punting it to them is one way they can get it; plus the fact that you will probably have to have it more downs than normal in order to score enough to beat them or at least off-set the gains they will make playing a normal punting game. If they are weak offensively, you can use normal punting game. This will be to your advantage if either your punter or your safety do their jobs better.

#### Covering Punts

If your ends and linemen are slow, they will not do a good job covering punts. This would indicate punting later than normal, but it would not call for many fourth-down punts in your own territory since with pressure on the kicker, even the slow ends and linemen would have to delay and help protect the punter before chugging down the field to cover. The punting later will be taking more chances but will give more opportunity to advance the ball far enough down the field to justify the punter trying for the flag out-of-bounds and eliminating the necessity for covering. Generally, the quarterback can use the extra down over normal to get a mid-field position for his punter if the play fails for a first down. This will minimize the covering of the punt by giving the punter a chance to kick right or left and away from the safety. If your ends are fast and the linemen cover well, they can save or gain a lot of ground for your team during the punt exchange. Under these conditions, you would punt on normal downs. Good coverage alone will not warrant an early kick for that reason alone, but coupled with a good punter and with wind to your back, it becomes a great offense to get you to mid-field.

#### Position on the Field

There are three times where position on the field in relation to "when" and "why" to punt are important. First, when the ball is inside your five yard line, it is nearly always a "must" to kick on your first down. The chances of a fumble may not be too great, but in case of a fumble recovered by the opponents, it is practically the equivalent of six or seven points. Too, any attempt to run may result in a safety for the opponents when you are this deep in your own territory. Here, too, factors may enter into the situation that would indicate that you may not want to punt, such as time left in the game too

short to give them the ball, or your decision to give them a safety and kickoff safely from your own 20-yard line (this being when three or more points ahead or three or less points behind), or you may want to try the quarter-sneak on first down if you are seven or more points behind. The second situation where the position will influence the down to kick on would be where you have the ball on the sideline, the normal kicking down coming up, and a great safety man opposing you. It would be better to delay one down and run a play to the center of the field, thus giving your punter an opportunity to

kick away from a good punt-returner. The third position on the field that will affect your decision to punt will be when you have the ball inside your opponent's 30 to 20 yard line. This decision will be "whether to punt or not to punt on fourth down." Normally, you will run a fourth-down play between the 25 to 20 when the distance to make for first down is a reasonable one—under four yards. But if on the 30 yard stripe, fourth down, and three yards to go, it would probably be better to try for a corner with a punt. If in the same position with only one yard to go, you would be justified in

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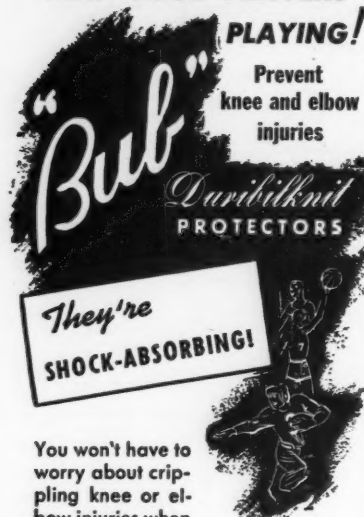
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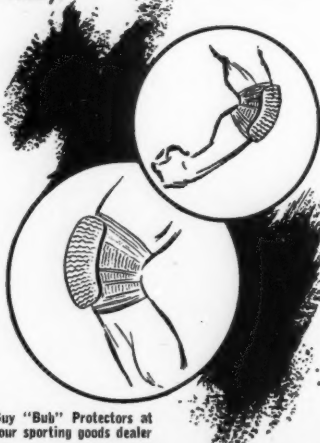
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running for the first down on your fourth down. Normally, outside your opponent's 30-yard line you would punt on fourth down unless the yardage to make was in inches and you were just a few yards outside the 30. Two factors—time or score or both—will often indicate to you that you must not punt; and then, for example, you would have to run on a fourth for a first from your opponent's 40 or 45 yard line.

*"When in doubt, punt"*

Of course, this is a good policy, but you know, too, that if you have the "punting game" well and soundly established in your own mind that there will be fewer times of doubt that will arise in quarterbacking your team. Even before the game, you know that you are going to call the punt eight to twelve times and that each time you do, the opponent gets possession of the ball. The importance of the punting game makes it absolutely necessary that the quarterback know "when" and "why" he is going to vary from the "normal" punting rules listed at the beginning. Following the "normal" will be easy; having a sound reason to vary from those rules will require you to know your punting business, and this knowledge will save and gain yardage as well as often being the major factor in winning the game. But still there will come times of doubt as when with good wind behind your back and a great opponent safely in your face, or when the time is on the borderline of "enough left or not enough." When you can afford it, a timeout on your normal punting down will give you some time to think it over. However, whether time out or not, if you are in the huddle and still are in doubt, the time has come to punt.

### Questions

1. Score even, conditions normal, middle of third quarter, your ball on own 31, third down with 8 yards to go? Third with 2 to go? Third with 5 to go?
2. Behind in score, weather, wind, and time are ok, ball on your own 37, third down with 9 yards to go? Third with 12 to go?
3. Middle of last quarter, behind in score, your ball on own 40 yard line, second down and 22 to go?
4. Middle of second quarter, score even, your ball on own fifty, fourth down with only 2 inches to go?
5. Early first quarter, score even, good wind to your back, your ball

on own 25, first down, 10 to go? Same situation but a great safety man faces you? Same situation but you are on the sidelines?

6. Your ball on own 30, third down with 12 to go, strong wind in your face, with score even and other conditions normal?

7. Your ball on own 40, third down, 12 yards to go, wind is strong and blowing across the field?

8. Your ball on own 18, third down, strong wind in your face, 25 seconds remaining in first quarter?

9. Score even, your ball on own 40, fourth down with 1 foot to go, time remaining in half is 2½ minutes? 1 minute? 20 seconds?

### PRACTICE SESSIONS

(Continued from page 26)

Both factors cause us to make certain adjustments in our original plan. It may be necessary, for instance, to shift a back to the line. We may find it necessary too, to increase our stress on passing.

Early season or spring practice group work.

#### 1. Centers:

- (a) 40% of the time passing
- (b) 20% player's defense
- (c) 35% player's defense against passes
- (d) 5% charging

#### Guards:

- (a) 35% of the time pulling out
- (b) 35% defensive line play
- (c) 10% charging
- (d) 10% blocking
- (e) 10% covering kicks

#### Tackles:

- (a) 50% of his time of defensive line play
- (b) 25% blocking
- (c) 25% charging

#### Ends:

- (a) 35% of the time blocking
- (b) 35% defensive play
- (c) 15% covering kicks
- (d) 15% passes

#### Backs:

- (a) 40% of his time pass defense
- (b) 10% blocking
- (c) 30% runner's plays
- (d) 10% keeping passers end from trying to cover kicks
- (e) 10% block on punts and passes

#### Division of labor after first game:

After we play our first game we usually find many weaknesses. And then, our scouts return Sunday morning with all the information we can expect on our next opponent. Some of the things we learned about our own team combined with the information our

scouts brought back about the next opponent make it advisable to readjust considerably our practice schedule for the coming week. We may have looked generally weak in pass defense, while our next opponent turns out to be essentially a passing team.

In the readjustment of our practice schedule then, we will devote more time than planned to pass defense. As the week goes on, other adjustments in the practice schedule may be required. On Monday, for instance, we planned perhaps a long session on pass defense, but it is raining hard. Some of the things we planned for later in the week we advance on the schedule and the pass defense drill is passed for the day.

### JOINT FOOTBALL CODE

(Continued from page 30)

the basic procedures as outlined for other types of play. Preliminary discussion indicates a willingness on the part of both groups to accept simplified procedures and to incorporate the most advantageous type of coverage. This is listed merely as one of a number of basic principles which will be involved in any deliberations of the Joint Committee.

Other similar situations are in connection with forward pass procedures. In the Federation code, a pass, either forward or backward, is merely a loose ball and enforcement procedures are the same as for any other loose ball (such as a kick or fumble). This is in contrast to a possible method of handling the matter in such a way that a separate code within a code is required for the forward pass. There are similar problems in connection with penalty enforcement, with method of handling the fair catch, and in kick procedures. It will not be an easy matter for the two groups to agree on mutually satisfactory methods of covering these situations and there is certain to be some difference of opinion concerning the type of organization of the rules provisions.

Regardless of the difficulties, there are possibilities for mutual advantages in such a cooperative project and the great amount of time and work which will be involved are probably justified. Whether the project is brought to a successful conclusion will depend on developments during the current year.



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## SOUTHERN PEACH SWIMMING MEET

(Continued from page 36)

2; Jacksonville Naval Air Station, 1.

### Women's Division

Lake Worth, 59; Atlanta Swimming Association, 55; Cascade Plunge, Birmingham, Alabama, 31; Knoxville, Tennessee (with only one entry) 15.

### Individual Winners

Margaret Coles of Lake Worth, with a total of 23.83 points won the women's individual trophy while her teammate, Irene Delburn, came second with 17.83 points.

John Jorgensen, of Lake Worth, won the men's individual trophy with 22.8 points while his teammate, Bob Cook, came second with 18.3 points.

Pat Patton, of Atlanta, won the 880 freestyle event for women, swimming the distance in 13 minutes, 44.2 seconds.

Sam Howard, of Atlanta, won the 50 yard freestyle for men in 25 seconds flat.

### Simpson Stars

Again, the midget from Birmingham, Alabama, Johnny Simpson,

claimed the diving honors won last year and thrilled the 2,000 and more spectators who gathered for each day's events. Simpson won both the one meter and three meter events for men.

Harry Glancy, of Atlanta, former Olympic freestyle champion, refereed the meet and T. E. McDonough, director of athletics at Emory

Pat Patton, of Atlanta, a member of the Atlanta Swimming Association, is shown resting on the side of Callaway Recreation Center pool after winning the 880 yard freestyle National Junior Championship at the second annual Southern Peach Swimming and Diving Meet held in LaGrange, Georgia, July 11-12.



University, served as head judge. John J. Wydro, a member of the department of athletics at Emory University, served as recorder and announcer.

Medals for first, second and third place winners in each event, the individual and team trophies were presented Saturday evening, July 12, at a barbecue and dance given at Callaway Auditorium.

R. E. McTigue, a member of the LaGrange Lions Club and superintendent of two of the plants of Callaway Mills, acted as master of ceremony and presented the awards.

Short talks were made by Marion Roberts, president of the LaGrange Lions Club; Harry Glancy of Atlanta; T. E. McDonough, Emory University.

Alvin S. Davis, general chairman of the committee named by the Lions Club, was in charge of arrangements for the meet.

### Results

Fifty yard freestyle national junior championship for men, Sam Howard, Atlanta Swimming Association; Eddie Dunlevy, Bessemer, Alabama; Ed Fiester, Naval Air Base, Pensacola, Florida; Charles Cooper, Augusta; Walter Shaeffer, Naval Air Base, Pensacola; Joe Bond, A. S. A. Time 25 seconds.

Fifty yard freestyle for women, Marquinn Conklin, A. S. A.; Gayle Richards, Atlanta Swimming Association; Marilyn Coles, Lake Worth, Florida; Irene Delburn, Lake Worth; Jean Coston, Birmingham; Lennette Ellis, Birmingham. Time 30.3 seconds.

One hundred yard breast stroke, men, Tommy McDonough, ASA; Charles Nanghest, Naval Air Base, Pensacola; Walter Jardine, Lake Worth; Red Hartline, Birmingham; Lou Silvers, Lake Worth; William Fraser, Naval Air Base, Pensacola. Time 1 minute, 12.5 seconds.

One hundred yard breast stroke, women, Irene Delburn, Lake Worth; Mary Link, ASA; Linda Buck, ASA; Audrey Buck, ASA; Charlotte Moran, ASA; Mary Tyler, Birmingham. Time 1 minute, 26.8 seconds.

One meter diving, women, Lennette Ellis, Birmingham; Mary Tyler, Birmingham.



ham: Jean Coston, Birmingham; Betty Friday, Birmingham. Total 45.1 points.

220 yard freestyle, men, John Jorgensen, Lake Worth; Bill Hatlem and Robert Cook, Lake Worth, tied for second place; Edward Glass, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; Richard Harp, ASA; Robert Hart, ASA. Time 2 minutes 29.2 seconds.

220 yard freestyle, women, Reba Kennedy, Knoxville, Tenn.; Margaret Coles, Lake Worth; Pat Patton and Dent Richards, ASA, tied for third place, Gayle Richards, ASA; Mary Link, ASA. Time 2 minutes, 52.2 seconds.

One meter diving, men, John Simpson, Birmingham; Bill King, Knoxville; Spencer Boyd, ASA; Jesse Dennis, Bessemer, Ralph Harris, unattached; Dick Rickart, Bessemer. Total 168.6 points.

300 yard medley relay, men, Charles Newton, Tom McDonough, Sam Howard, ASA; Bob Cook, Walter Jardine, John Jorgensen, Lake Worth; and Charles Nagenhest, Walter Shaeffer, George Hafner, Naval Air Base, Pensacola, tied for second place; Frank Hull, Red Bartline, Joe McCracken, Birmingham; Ray Cunningham, Charles Gorham, Joe Bond, ASA; Richard Harp, Robert Ridley, Ensign Conklin, ASA. Time 3 minutes 26 seconds.

300 yard medley relay, women, Barbara Goodell, Irene Delburn, Margaret Coles, Lake Worth; Dent Richards, Mark Link, Marquin Conklin, ASA; Joyce Jean, Linda Buck, Gayle Richards, ASA; Maryanne Garton, Audrey Buck, Delaine Durdin, ASA; Jane Gaines, Charlotte Moran, Susan Buck, ASA; Jean Coston, Betty Friday, Lennette Ellis, Birmingham. Time 4 minutes 4 seconds.

In the girls, (under 13 years of age), closed event, Dotty Cullars, Caroline Herman, Anne McTigue.

In the boys, (under 13), closed event, Joe Stallings, Eugene Mashburn, Thelbert Mulkey, Tommy Williams, Wallace Leon Cooper, Gary Keeble.

#### Women

880-Yard Free Style (Junior National AAU)—Pat Patton, ASA; Barbara Goodell, Lake Worth; 13:44.2; Marilyn Coles, Lake Worth. 13:44.2

100-Yard Backstroke—Margaret Coles, Lake Worth; Dent Richards, ASA; Barbara Goodell, Lake Worth; 1:21.6.

100 Yard Free Style—Margaret Coles, Lake Worth; Reba Kennedy, Knoxville; Marquin Conklin, ASA. 1:06.4.

150 Yard Individual Medley—Margaret Coles, Lake Worth; Irene Delburn, Lake Worth; Reba Kennedy, Knoxville. 2:04.3.

400-Yard Free Style Relay—Won by Lake Worth (Marilyn Coles, Margaret Coles, Barbara Goodell, Irene Delburn); ASA No. 1 relay; ASA No. 2 relay. 4:58.2.

440-Yard Free Style Relay—Reba Kennedy, Knoxville; Irene Delburn, Lake Worth; Pat Patton, ASA. 6:23.4.

3-Meter Diving—Betty Friday, Birmingham; Lennette Ellis, Birmingham; Mary Tyler, Birmingham.

#### Men

100-Yard Backstroke—Charles Newton, ASA; Eddie Glass, Fort Lauderdale; Frank Hull, Birmingham. 1:10.8.

100-Yard Free Style—John Jorgensen, Lake Worth; Robert Cook, Lake Worth; Charley Cooper, August. 57.4.

3-Meter Diving—John Simpson, Birmingham; Bill King, Knoxville; Jesse Dennis, Bessemer, Alabama.

150-Yard Individual Medley—Bob Cook, Lake Worth; Robert Harp, ASA; Ed Fiester, Jacksonville, NAS. 1:51.1.

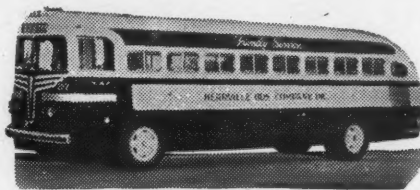
440-Yard Free Style—John Jorgensen, Lake Worth; William Hatlem, Fort Lauderdale; Ed Glass, Fort Lauderdale. 5:35.-81.

400-Yard Free Style Relay—Won by Lake Worth (John Jorgensen, Walter Jardine, Lew Silvers, Bob Cook); ASA; Pensacola NAS. 4:05.4.

#### Closed LaGrange Events

Boy's 50-Yard Free Style—George Courtney, E. C. Herman, Jr., Bonnie Slaughter, 27.8.

Girls' 50-Yard Free Style—Marianne Arnett, Ann Strickland, Evelyn Norred. 38.



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Scene from the "Powder Bowl" intersorority football game. Pi Beta Phi has the ball and Delta Delta Delta closes in from behind.

## WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

(Continued from page 15)

that even the coeds have their own teams. In 1940, to raise funds for a worthwhile campus enterprise, a group of girls decided to stage a touch football game. The idea proved a great success. Two sororities, Pi Beta Phi and Delta Delta Delta, competed in what was the first annual "Powder Bowl" football game. Thousands of fans witnessed the contest and went away amazed at the excellent demonstration of athletic prowess. In such matters as kicking and passing, the girls compared favorably with the varsity team.

The annual Powder Bowl game follows several weeks of practice in which the coeds are conditioned and instructed in safety precautions

to prevent injuries. It is played on a regulation field and tee shirts and blue jeans are used for uniforms. College professors serve as cheerleaders and "powder girls" are substituted for waterboys.

When wartime football rules permitted freshmen to play on the varsity squad and junior varsity contests were abandoned, the Powder Bowl became a traditional feature of the festivities of the night before the fabulous Carolina-Clemson game. Of course, color and glamour have a great deal to do with the event's success, but the thousands who annually attend this unusual sports contest never cease to be amazed at how well the girls play the game.

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Standing: Sidney Scarborough, Atlanta, retiring President; Chick Shiver, Savannah, Director; R. L. Doyal, Atlanta, past President; Bill Geer, Damascus, past President; D. T. Smith, Canton, Director; Selby Buck, Macon, Director; Vassa Cate, Waycross, Director; Joel Eaves, Atlanta, Director; Drane Watson, Gainesville, Vice-President.

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## INTRAMURALS

(Continued from page 17)

activity at the university last season. It exceeded all other sports, both in participant and spectator interest. Adequate facilities were available and teams not rushed for time.

A large number of teams of outstanding quality were entered in the basketball tournament, probably because it was comparatively easy for dormitories, fraternities, and campus groups to find the small number of willing and capable performers required. A total of 300 students were members of intramural basketball teams. As in the other intramural sports, physical education majors served as officials.

An interesting sidelight on intramural basketball was that several students with physical disabilities took part. They included a veteran with an artificial leg and a victim of infantile paralysis.

Volley ball, which is sometimes viewed contemptuously, proved to be surprisingly successful. The competing teams, from a proficiency standpoint, outstripped all other

intramural activities. Volley ball seemed to appeal, strangely enough, to students who were top-grade athletes and competed in other sports on the intercollegiate teams.

Swimming was perhaps the least successful of the intramural activities, in spite of the fact that facilities for it are the best equipped at the university. A probable explanation is that swimmers realized that it took time to get into condition for competition and they preferred not to take part unless they were in condition.

The intramural track meet probably received more attention from groups outside of the university than any other event. J. S. Farr, a Columbia business man, donated a trophy to the winner of the mile run. Other interested friends of the university also gave awards. A number of students who participate in the intramural meets later become members of the varsity track team.

The overall athletic program at the University of South Carolina falls into a pyramid pattern. At the top are the highly skilled athletes who take part in intercollegiate sports. At the base is the entire

student body, required under regulations of the school to participate in supervised physical education activities. In between these two groups is the large number of students who have varying athletic abilities along with a keen desire to take part in competitive sports. It is toward this group that the intramural program is directed.

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## KICKING THE EXTRA POINT

(Continued from page 22)

his kicking foot in exact line with the spot where the holder has indicated the ball will be placed. He should be as relaxed as possible but in the fraction just before the snap he should shift his weight to his kicking foot with or without a short step. Then he is in position to kick the ball with another short step.

There is a tendency of some kickers to kick from too far behind the ball. The weight should always be pretty well over the ball to insure a good, smooth stroke. The kicking foot should move easily into the ball without a jerky motion and with a stroke that does not start too rapidly but reaches its greatest velocity as it comes in contact with the ball. As the foot approaches the ball, the lower leg should be snapped forward from the knee and the knee joint locked at the instant of impact.

The ball should be struck squarely in the middle and about 2½ inches above the ground. The foot should follow through after the ball as if it, too, were to go over the crossbar. The kicking foot should never deviate from the line of the kick from the time the kicker takes his preliminary stance until the follow through after the kick is completed.

The most important rule is to keep the eye on the ball. Just kick it right and the law of gravitation will do the rest. And remember—the kicker's point of focus should be the middle of the ball, not the middle of the crossbar!

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## FOOTBALL RULE CHANGES

(Continued from page 28)

is in play, leaves the ball in its possession behind the point necessary for first down, the down and point necessary for first down remain the same as before the snap, unless the penalty also includes loss of a down.

If the distance penalty, incurred by team A when the ball is dead, leaves the ball in its possession, the down and point necessary for first down remain the same as if no foul had occurred.

Article 1.—If team A legally makes a first down and thereafter commits a foul, the penalty shall be enforced and the down (first) and the point to be gained remain the same.

Article 2.—If a foul is committed by team B, the scrimmage after the distance penalty shall be counted as first down, except as otherwise specified in these rules.

Article 3.—If a foul is committed after the opponents have legally gained possession of the ball, the ensuing down after the distance penalty is first down.

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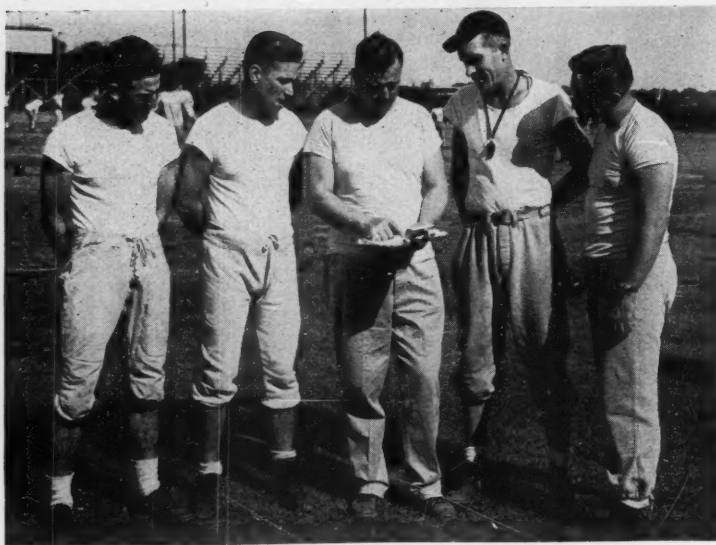
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Members of the football coaching staff are (left to right) Al Grygo (University of South Carolina) assistant coach; Sterling DuPree (Auburn) backfield coach; Rex Enright (Notre Dame) head coach; Vernon "Catfish" Smith (University of Georgia) end coach; and Frank Johnson (University of Georgia) assistant coach.

## SOUTHERN SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 11)

backfield coach, Hank Bartos as line coach, and Frank Johnson, Al Grygo, and Jess Alderman as assistant coaches.

Two men from the basketball squad, forward Henry Martin of Columbia, S. C., and center Al Adams of Fairport Harbor, Ohio, were chosen on the AP All-State hardwood quintette. Adams was also the coaches' choice for the All-Conference team. Coach Frank Johnson expects to retain his last season squad, undisputed state champions who went to the semifinals in the conference tournament virtually intact.

In boxing, Ray Avant of Georgetown, S. C., and Charles Spann of Plant City, Florida captured Southern Conference titles. Spann went to the finals in the national collegiate tournament.

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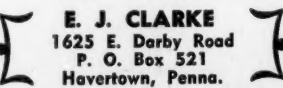
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Above: The Color Guard of the Naval ROTC Unit marches down the main campus at University of South Carolina.

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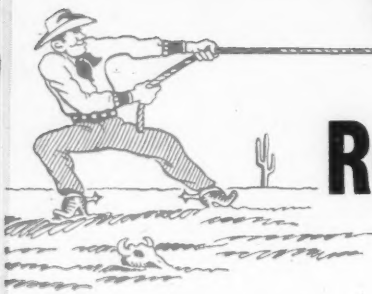
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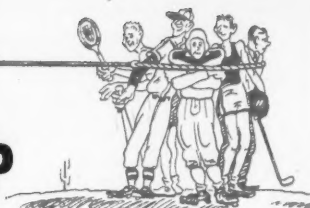
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# TEXAS

## ROUND-UP



By STAN LAMBERT  
Southwestern Correspondent

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The opinions expressed in this column are those of the writer, and are not to be interpreted as the official viewpoint of the Texas High School Coaches Association unless so designated.)

### COACHING SCHOOL A BIG SUCCESS.

The El Paso coaching school was a huge success despite its great distance from the center of the state. One coach summed it up this way, "We had a helluva time getting here; but after we did make it everything is just about perfect." Too much can't be said for the El Paso Chamber of Commerce and Bill McConachie for the great job done with arrangements. They took a big load off of the officers and Exec.-Sec. Bill Carmichael, even arranging for some extraordinary climate for the occasion. The facilities furnished by El Paso High School were unsurpassed; and the "Amigo City" lived up to its "western hospitality" boasts in a manner that exceeded even the fondest dreams of the most optimistic.

Juarez gave it that little extra something. The fine food, souvenirs, floor shows and what have you, topped off everything. Many of the coaches took back purses or jewelry to the little woman to soothe that aching conscience. Although it probably won't happen next year or the next we are predicting that the Association will hold another school out there before too long. The next time there will be over 800 boosters for the El Paso site, and they will help sell those that missed the 1947 treat.

### CONGRATULATIONS TO BILL CARMICHAEL

One great loss that the Association suffered at the school was the ability and personality of Exec.-Sec. Bill Carmichael, who announced that he was going to A. & M. as athletic director. The Aggies' gain is our loss. In reality, the Aggies are to be congratulated on getting Bill. He will make them an excellent administrator, and the Association is really going to have to comb the woods to find a suitable replacement for him. This is an excellent example of where the job will seek the man rather than the man seeking the job. Much of the Association's success and harmony can be traced to Bill's expert handling of his multiple duties. He has promised the Board to hold on until a successor can be selected.

### REPORT ON BOARD MEETING

The last board meeting failed to produce anything startling. It voted to employ a track coach for next year's school, and voted money to pay the bus fare for the all-stars back to their homes. Several other subjects were brought up, but were referred to committees for further study and will be acted upon at the December meeting.

In view of the discussion in the general meeting concerning the paying of the boys' transportation it was quite apparent that very few present realized the problems that the board has facing it. It is true that the Association treasury has a nice surplus, but it was not made possible with spendthrift policies. Careful and conservative policies and spending have made this possible.

The committee appointed by the president after the general meeting to investigate the cost of paying round trip bus fares for all 69 players reported that it would take \$1,629.13 for the round trip bus fares. Very few present realize how much money it takes to put on the all-star game and coaching school. For instance, the awards for the boys cost approximately \$50.00. Room and board for them for the week amounted to \$30 (including the money given each boy to eat on going home) and then when we add another \$1600 it is food for some real thinking. Although we made the motion in the meeting that all traveling expenses be paid we are not at all sure that we were correct in our thinking. When one considers how many of the boys will pocket the money and travel some other way regardless of how much is given them plus the fact that we have to keep enough money in the treasury to take care of bad years it will make anybody stop and think.

In the past we have lost money on the all-star game. We lost over \$500 on the all-star basketball game this year. If we ever should hit bad weather that surplus is certainly going to look good.

### THE COACHING SCHOOL AND MEMBERSHIP FEE

Few run-of-the-mill members of the Association realize what a beating the treasury takes on both the \$2.00 membership fee and the \$10 tuition. The membership is benefiting from the red ink used here. Let's take a look at the membership fee and see what it is actually worth in dollars and cents:

Deduction on coaching school fees.....	\$5.00
Yearly subscription to The Athletic Journal 2.00	
Yearly subscription to Southern Coach and Athlete .....	2.00
Stenographic copy of coaching school notes (for those that attend the coaching school) .....	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14.00</b>

In addition the Association operates an employment bureau, and insures 40 players on every member's football squad against accidental death. We've probably forgotten an item or two, but anyway a \$14 return on a \$2.00 investment ain't bad.

Also keep in mind that the \$10 tuition fee was set back in the days of Hoover prosperity. That was for



two instructors. Despite the rise in prices, tripling of the staff, the addition first of the all-star football game, then basketball and the all-star basketball game and now baseball with track coming up next fall the fee has remained at ten bucks.

The Association has been built by many hours of tireless work on the part of many high school coaches in Texas. So maybe the boards of the past haven't made too many mistakes; and so if you feel prone to criticize, these facts might help to keep your tongue in your cheek.

### GET 'EM BIRD DOGS

An evil is creeping into the all-star setup that will be corrected ere another coaching school. We are referring to the "bird dogging" of the all-stars by the college coaches. Some were seen talking to them on the practice field, others in the boys' living quarters, and some tore a page out of Howard Hughes' books and went in for a little entertaining on the side. This practice is going to be stopped if drastic measures have to be taken. The Association considers those boys its property for that week, and will so assert itself. The college bird dogs should realize that if one does it all feel that they have to too. "to protect their interest" so the best thing to do is to cut it all out. We hope that when they are approached on the subject they will realize this instead of thinking that the Association is doing it as a personal matter.

### SIGNING OFF

We've probably talked too much already so we're quitting this noise and starting to get ready to try to beat somebody next fall. Best wishes for a successful season to all of you.

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## AMERICAN LEGION JUNIOR BASEBALL

(Continued from page 34)

San Diego, Cal.; 1937, Lynn, Mass.; 1936, Spartanburg, S. C.; 1935, Gastonia, N. C.; 1934, Cumberland, Md.; 1933, Chicago, Ill.; 1932, New Orleans, La.; 1931, South Chicago, Ill.; 1930, Baltimore, Md.; 1929, Buffalo, N. Y.; 1928, Oakland, Cal.; 1926, Yonkers, N. Y.

### SCOUT REPORT

(Continued from page 43)


Dana X. Bible, newly retired University of Texas coach, and published by Prentice-Hall. The book is titled, "CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL" and carries chapters on program planning, selection of equipment, care of injuries, the coaches' relationships with others and also a wealth of technical information on the game that will be interesting and helpful for coaches and fans alike.

Coach Bible retired at the end of the 1946 football season after 34 years of coaching, 14 of which brought his teams either Big Six or Southwestern Conference championships. He has been a member of the National Football Rules Committee since 1922 and is a past president of the American Football Association.

Claude Bond, Junior, son of Claude Bond, former trainer at Georgia Tech and currently Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds at Georgia Tech, has accepted a position as Assistant Trainer at the University of Georgia. Claude, Jr., has been serving as trainer at Atlanta Boys' High School for the past four years and his excellent work has attracted the attention of a number of Southern schools. The many friends of Claude, Jr., and his father will follow with interest his work in his new field.

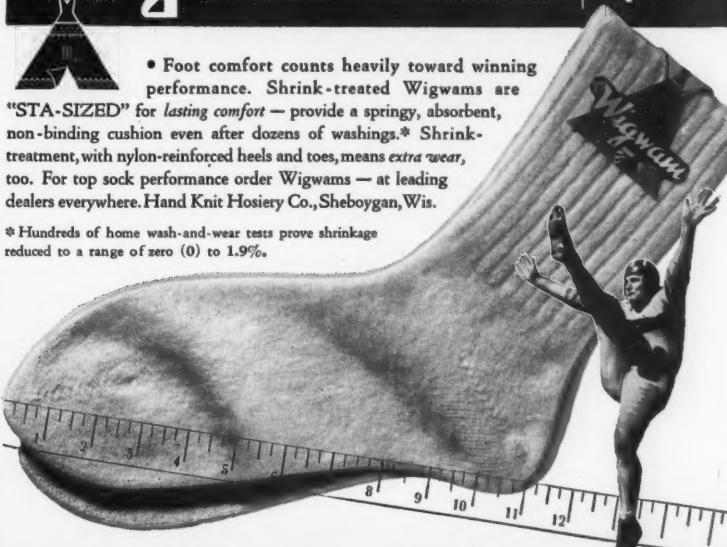
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# Traveling 'Round the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

with  
**JACK HORNER**

Special Staff Correspondent



What's the 1947 football outlook around the Southern Conference?

Lend an ear, fans, and we will give you a thumbnail sketch of the prospects for the sixteen member loop.

The big question is who can stop North Carolina's high-flying defending champions? Coach Carl Snavelly is loaded, so to speak, and rival coaches admit he shouldn't lose a conference game.

In fact, coaches around the conference area are inclined to believe North Carolina, with approximately 36 returning lettermen, not to mention several pre-war stars who have re-entered school, will have one of the nation's leading aggregations.

Teams given an outside chance of derailing the Tar Heels are Duke, William and Mary and possibly North Carolina State. These three clubs rank in the upper bracket, but not on a par with the power-laden Tar Heels.

In our opinion, we would rank Clemson, Virginia Tech, Wake Forest and South Carolina among dark-horses in the first division.

The second division will offer a free-for-all fight between the other loop members. They are Maryland, Virginia Military, Richmond, Davidson, The Citadel, Washington and Lee, Furman and George Washington. Of these eight, Maryland bears watching.

Except for the absence of Co-Captain Ralph Strayhorn, sturdy guard, North Carolina has its Sugar Bowl squad intact. Charlie (Choo Choo) Justice, the sensational freshman tailback, heads a backfield that packs more wallop and depth. Walt Pupa and Hosea Rodgers, two fine fullbacks, blockers Joe Wright and Don Hartig, and wingbacks Jim Camp and B. K. Grow give Coach Snavelly plenty of experience. Jumpin' Jack Fitch has switched from wingback to tailback to understudy Justice, who seldom needed any assistance in making the AP second All-American backfield in 1946 as a freshman.

Snavelly has 12 lettermen at end, to give you some idea of why the Tar Heels are favored to defend their loop title successfully.

DUKE'S hopes ride on last year's disappointments. Coach Wallace Wade will have to replace his starting guards and ends with 1946 reserve holdovers. The

Blue Devils hope for more offensive punch with new assistant Coach Ace Parker having three-fourths of last year's backfield. Duke's outlook is clouded with a lot of "ifs." If George Clark returns to the form he displayed in 1944 and 1945, after being a complete flop last year, the Blue Devils will not lose five ball games again. Howard Hartley and Buddy Mulligan are backs who are capable of delivering the mail in a hurry.

WILLIAM AND MARY, loser only to North Carolina in eight loop starts in 1946, has practically the same squad again. Coach Rube McCray has a potential powerhouse. It may be the best W. and M. team since Carl Voyles' 1942 conference championship eleven. Tommy Korczowski and Jack Cloud are crack backs, while line stalwarts include Ralph Sazio, Bob Steckroth and Knox Ramsey.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE may come up with the best Wolfpack team in history. Tailback holdovers Charlie Richkus and Gwyn Fletcher will make Wolfpack fans forget All-Southern Howard Turner. Coach Beattie Feathers lost his regular tackles and ends but he has capable men to replace them. N. C. State, winner over Duke and Wake Forest last year, is one of the better clubs in the conference again.

CLEMSON will offer a sturdy forward wall in front of a questionable backfield. If Coach Frank Howard can find some first class assistance for Bobby Gage, the offense may take care of itself. Captain Cary Cox spearheads potent line.

VIRGINIA TECH, which tied North Carolina, has the same team except for tackle John Maskas, and Coach Jimmy Kitts could easily offer the surprise of the conference. If backs develop to go behind strong line, the Gobblers will be plenty tough.

WAKE FOREST must rebuild their backfield around Nick Ognovich, brilliant blocking back. Losses of two fullbacks and tailbacks Nick Sacrinty and Red Cochran to be felt. Bud Lail and Tom Fetzer to split duty at tailback. Veteran line remains intact. Coach D. C. (Peahead) Walker's charges will go no farther than the backs carry them.

SOUTH CAROLINA, building for the future under cagey Rex Enright, has enrolled some outstanding freshmen to bolster a flock of 1946 holdovers. The Gamecocks don't mind admitting they're tired of being kicked around, and they are hopeful of making a big noise. Center Junior Meeks is the principal loss, while Coach Enright smiles when he looks over freshman crop which includes tackle Bill Estes and fullback Bishop Strickland, a couple of promising stars.

MARYLAND has been told by new coach Jim Tatum it will be lucky to win a game but those in the know remember he told Oklahomans the same thing last year and he wound up by winning eight of 11 games, including a Gator Bowl victory over N. C. State. While looking to the future, Marylanders will see a formidable Old Liner team this year.

RICHMOND UNIVERSITY, with most of last year's material back, has its eyes on the Virginia State championship. Coach Johnny Fenlon has two splendid backs in Johnny Wilbourne and Ed Ralston, while guard Steve Zizak is a big cog in the line.

VIRGINIA MILITARY hopes for better luck under new Coach Slick Morton, who inherits one of the conference's finest passers in Bobby Thomason. Malachi Mills, 1945 All-Conference tackle, is the main spring in the forward wall. Keydets will be stronger.

The other five loop members, Davison, George Washington, Furman, Citadel and Washington and Lee shape up about the same as last year. They will be able to hold their own with schools in their class, but they

#### FRONT COVER PHOTO

James "Droopy" Atwell (48) of Spartanburg, S. C., quarterback for the University of South Carolina, drives through the air as a Newberry College tackle comes in to push him out of bounds in the second quarter of the traditional game between the Gamecocks and the Fighting Redskins. In the background is guard Neil Allen (44) of Greeleyville, S. C., team captain for Carolina this season.

Photo by Stan Lewis

don't measure up with the members of the conference's upper crust.

This observer picks the following teams to finish in first division:

1. North Carolina; 2. William and Mary; 3. Duke; 4. N. C. State; 5. Clemson; 6. Virginia Tech; 7. Wake Forest; 8. South Carolina.

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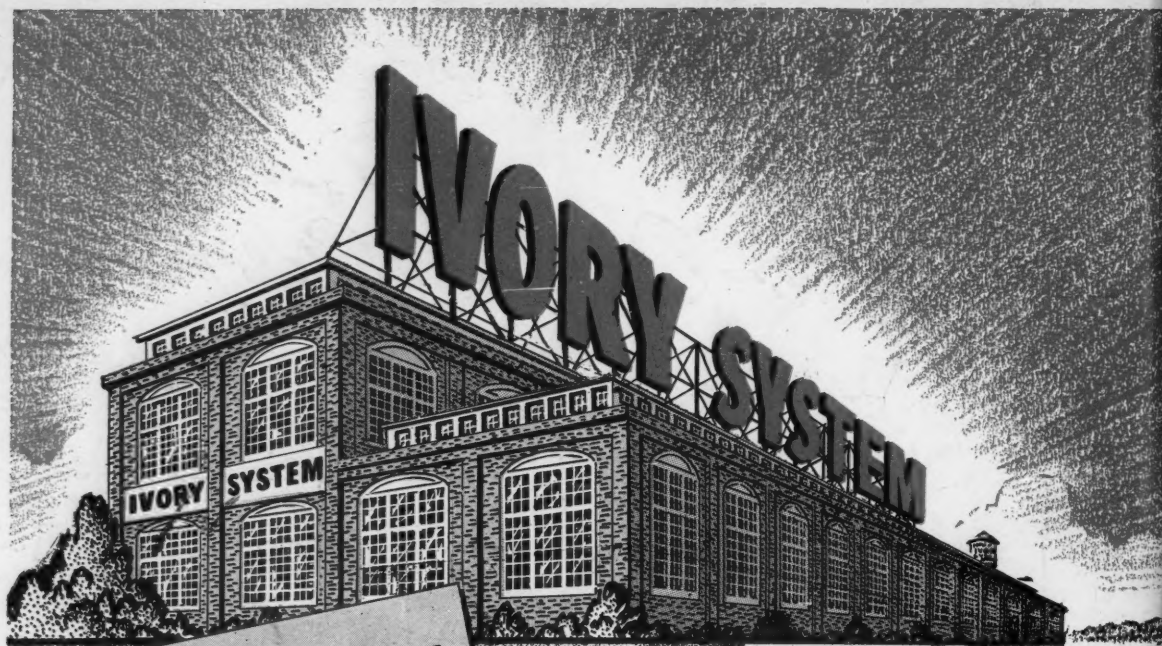
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